BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1825. No. 1809.

Advertisement.

THE MANAGERS of the BOMBAY THEATRE are happy to announce that Holcroft's Favorite Comedy of the

Road to Ruin

IS IN REHEARSAL;

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED THE

OPERATIC-TRAGI-COMICAL BURLETTA

Bombastes Furioso.

The performance is fixed for WEDNESDAY, the 23d Instant.

Green Room 2d Feb. 1825.

PROPOSAL FOR PUBLISHING

ANNUALLY,

A WORK TO BE ENTITLED

The Spirit of the Calcutta Press,

THE object of the above work is to concentrate into the smallest possible space, such parts of every periodical publication which, during the past year, has issued from the Calcutta Press, and which may be of a nature calculated to demonstrate the progress which, with proper encouragement, that Press is calculated to make. The selection shall be impartially made, and shall consist of every kind of composition—prose, poetical, learned, pious, and humorous—and the compilation be given in the best style of mechanical execution. A prefatory essay on the Calcutta Press, including its history from the commencement, will likewise, if possible, be given. As emolument is not the object, the price of the work (not however exceeding one gold mohur) shall be hereafter fixed, when its size, &c. can be more accurately judged of than at present; but to avoid the risk of loss, and needless trouble, it will not be commenced upon until fifty copies shall have been subscribed for. For further particulars refer to the Hurkaru of the 1st. and the Scotsman and India Gazette of the 6th instant.

Names of Subscribers will be received at all the Newspaper Offices, and at Messrs. W. Thacker and Co's. Library.

Calcutta, January 7, 1825.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of ST. JOHN THACKERAY, Esquire, late of the Madras Civil Service, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras, to JAMES MORGAN STRACHAN, Esquire, of Madras, the constituted Attorney of AUGUSTA HALLIDAY, the Sister and next of kin of the said deceased, and of her Husband, ALEXANDER HALLIDAY, Esquire. Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Administrator.

(Signed) JOHN CARRUTHERS,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 5th Jan. 1825.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the Honorable MICHAEL THOMAS HARRIS Esq. late a Civil Servant in the Hon'ble Company's Service on their Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JAMES MORGANSTRACHAN Esq. of Madras Merchant and Agent & a Bond creditor of the said deceased. All Persons having claims upon being indebted to, or holding property of the said deceased, are, hereby requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts and deliver up the property to the said Administrator without delay.

(Signed) JOHN CARRUTHERS,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 2d July 1824.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

OF 1825

TICKETS are now on sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. price 120 Rupees.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825.

BILLS ON LONDON

AT 6 MONTHS' SIGHT.

MESSRS. PRINSEP and Co. as Agents to Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL, TRAIL and Co. at 1 | 9¾ until further notice.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

OF

CALCUTTA.

THE first Volume of the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society is now in the Press and will be published without delay. Application regarding the Work to be made to Messrs. THACKER AND CO. St. Andrew's Library. Calcutta.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to AHWABOYE widow of the said deceased. All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 1st day of February 1825.

THO. HOPKINS.

Advertisement.

THE Undermentioned 4 Cases, Shipped by Messrs. ANSTICE & CO, imported per Ship Sarah, Capt. BOWEN from London are laying at the Custom House for which the consignee (being unknown) will apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office, and on producing the Bill of Lading and paying the fee of this Advertisement, will receive them immediately.

S. M. R. 1 a 3. —Three Cases,
" 1. —one Case.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825.

139895

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday, the 5th Instant.
THE FOLLGWING
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

BRITANIA Metal Ink Stands, Quills, Ink Powder, Wafers, and India Rubber, Britania Metal Snuff Boxes, Curry Combs, Whips of sorts, Rat Traps, Padlocks.

And a small assortment of French Satin Ribbon.

Bombay, 2d February 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
AT 3 P. M.
in the
Marine Yard,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

A TARRED Coir Cable (about 17 Inches) landed from the Ship Georgiana, Captain FORD.

Bombay, February 2d 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE PREMISES
On TUESDAY the 22d Instant.
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
Unless Previously Disposed of
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE Lease of a Commodious Bungalow (lately occupied by Captain BLACK) pleasantly situated at Maha-Luximee, on the Warden Road, between the Bungalows of Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. GRANT. The Premises consist of two contiguous Bungalows, each containing two good Rooms, with closets and large Verandahs. Adjoining are a Stable, Cookingrooms, Godown, and other offices, with an excellent Well and ground for a Garden. They are well adapted for the permanent residence of a Family.

Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
AN ELEGANT HARMONIC
Pianoforte
IMPORTED PER ELIZA,
PRICE Rs. 500.
Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
A FEW
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECES
By John Manton,
PRICE Rs. 325 EACH
A PAIR OF
DOUBLE BARRELLED
PISTOLS
By Westly Richards
PRICE Rs. 200
Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 4th Instant,

LARGE and Small Mahogany and Blackwood Dining Tables, Card and Sofa Ditto, Dressing and Camp Ditto, Childrens Cots, Couches, Square Pianaforte, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Busts Vases, Oil Floor Cloth, Mat &c.

A L S O,

A Pair of Capital Carriage Horses, unless previously disposed of by Private Sale and a Horse and Buggy.

Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday, next, the 4th Instant,

AN Invoice of Bristow's Perfumery, consisting of Essence of Peppermint, Spirits of Lavender, Smelling Salts, Eau de Luce, Opodeldoc, Bitters, Spirits of Hartshorn, Salts of Lemon, Tooth brushes, Shaving Ditto, and Shaving boxes, complete.

A Bale of Bengal Towels, Hessian and Wellington Boots, and Several pieces of Coarse Woollen Cloth.

Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 4th Instant,
AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK
2 Fox Terriers
1 Scotch Ditto
IMPORTED PER
Theodosia.
Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission

FINE Long Cloth from Rupees 16 to 28½ per piece.
English Table Cloth 6 feet wide at per yard, ... 1 0 0
Ditto Ditto 5 feet wide Do. Do. 0 3 0
Bed ticking per yard 0 2 75 to 0 3 0
Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
A HANDSOME
New Gig,
BUILT BY NOAKES,
And just Imported per
Layton,

PAINTED of an Olive Colour, with hood complete and Brass mountings,

PRICE Rs. 1550.
Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A LIGHT
Buggy,
NEARLY NEW
PRICE Rs. 550,
Meadows Street, 2d Feb. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday, the 14th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
BY ORDER
OF THE
EXECUTORS,
PART OF THE
EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
Captain George Barnes,
OF THE
HON'BLE COMPANY'S MARINE;
CONSISTING OF

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, 5 light Lustre, Lamps, a pair of large Pier Looking Glasses and Neat Queen's Ware, with Desert Services, Books, &c. &c. Also a Bengal built Buggy with Harness and Spare Wheels a Pipe of excellent old L. P. (Commissioned) Madeira Wine, and a quantity of other Wines in Bottles.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

ALSO

A Pair of Small Globes, some Large Maps and Charts, and a handsome set of Chessmen in a Sandal Wood Box.

N. B. A sample of the Wine may be tasted at their Rooms, where the above Articles can be seen on Thursday the 10th instant and succeeding days.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE NEW SHIP

Florentia

OF 500 TONS

John Wimble R. N.

COMMANDER

WAS to leave England on the 2d September. Chartered by the Hon'ble Company.

This Ship is well fitted in every respect and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. A plan of her Cabins and further particulars at the Office of MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825.

Freight and Passage to

LONDON

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Georgiana,

ROBERT FORD

COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL ON THE 12TH FEBRUARY

HAS good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & CO.

Bombay, 2d Feb. 1825.

Freight or Passage

TO

POINT DE GALLE, WEST COAST OF SUMATRA, AND BATAVIA,

THE BRIG

Countess of Loudon,

Capt. J. J. Groves,

Will Sail on or about 10th February.

APPLY to Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. or to the Commander at their Office.

Bombay, 2d February 1825.

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 2D FEBRUARY, 1825. No. 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D JANUARY 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 26. of 1825. Referring to the General Order of the 20th of December last, appointing Captain O'Donaghue, Deputy Quarter Master General to the Field force assembled in the South Mahratta Country, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that as the Troops composing the force were on the march for their respective stations on the 31st December, the Order in question will cease to have operation from that date.

No. 27. of 1825. The furlough to Aurungabad granted to Ensign John Sterling of the 1st European Regiment on his private affairs on the 22d of October last, is extended at that Officer's request for two months from the 21st of February next.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1825.

No. 28. of 1825. In consequence of the long and distinguished services of Subedar Major Jorawar Sing of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry (late 1st Battalion 7th Regiment) which were particularly noticed in the General Orders by Government dated 16th June 1818; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to allow him to retire on the full pay of Subedar Major instead of the full pay of Subedar already granted him in the unfit Roll of the 13th Regiment N. I. of the present season.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1825.

No. 30 of 1825. The following appointment is made.

Medical Department.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Whight 23d Regiment N. I. to be Deputy Medical Store Keeper at Mhow.---Date of appointment 17th January 1825.

No. 31 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a detachment Order by Major Deschamps dated Malligaum, the 2d Instant, appointing Lieutenant Watkins of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to the Field Detachment under his command.

No. 32 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms as a temporary arrangement, an order by Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie, Commanding in Cutch, dated Mundavie, 1st Instant, making over the Command of the troops to the next Senior Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, on his embarking for the Presidency on leave of absence.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1825.

No. 33 of 1825. Captain G. P. LeMessurier of the 13th Regiment N. I. Assistant to the Revence Surveyor in the Deckan, having produced a Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account to the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1825.

No. 34 of 1825. Authentic information having been received of the death of Major G. Hutchinson Resident at Mocha, on the 3d of October last, the following promotions and alterations are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

19th Regiment N. I.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Captain Benjamin Gerrans to be Major, and Lieutenant John Henry Irwin to be Captain in succession to Hutchinson deceased---Date of rank 4th October 1824.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant E. H. Hark to take rank vice Irwin promoted.---Do. do. do.

PROMOTION.

Ensign Daniel Elias Mills to be Lieutenant vice Morley deceased.---Do. 30th November 1824.

By Order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council.

WM. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

MARINE PROMOTION.

Second Lieutenant E. Pratt, to be a first Lieut. vice Hutley, deceased.---Date of rank 18th August 1824.

Senior Midshipman E. B. Squire to be a second Lieutenant vice Pratt, promoted. Do. do.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. David Greenhill to Officiate as Secretary to Government in the General Judicial and Marine Departments during the illness of Mr. Farish — date of appointment 27th January 1825.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I have only just seen the Chronicle and observe that its Editor is a little inclined to find fault with the sensible remarks in your last, on the subject of Newspaper Criticism on Amateur Performers. I can only say of the Editor, he is, in my opinion, too good in general as an Actor to have any thing to fear, but he should not call it an insult to their understandings, if there *are* some so fastidious as to wish to avoid Newspaper notice of their merits or demerits; and as they come forth as Amateurs simply to please or endeavour to please the Public I am assured the only proof they desire of having succeeded in their wishes, is the applause a discerning Public never fails to bestow on their efforts during the performance, and therefore to subject them to Newspaper remark is taking from them their Amateur Character and placing them in the situation of those "Who strut and fret their hour upon the Stage" to gain a livelihood. As a sincere admirer and well wisher of the Theatre, I could wish any thing but general remark on the success or otherwise of the Piece avoided and am certain it would bring on the Boards many a new and many a *retired Amateur*.

O.

Bombay, 1st February.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR,

On reading the account of the Thunder Storm in the Eastern part of Suffolk, in the Gazette of last Wednesday, I observed mention of the *3rd Instant, and 14th Ultimo, next morning &c.*, but neither month nor year are noticed. I conclude however it occurred in 1824, but the account loses much of its interest from the omission of the date; a species of carelessness you Editors are too often guilty of, to the great annoyance of your readers.—A Date, Sir, stamps a value on any document, but what would be thought of a state Paper without one!—Your description of the Storm, thus mutilated, reminds me of a letter received from a Ship at Sea, without date, Latitude, Longitude, or proximity of place annexed—but never mind, the Ship was at Sea, and your Storm was in Suffolk.

I trust to your candour to give a place to this in your Columns.

I am,
Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
A NATIVE OF SUFFOLK.

BOMBAY,
24th January 1825.

We admit the justness of the reproof conveyed in the above letter, and promise to be careful that the omission does not again occur. In the hurry of selecting from a whole sea of papers, and with assistants to whom composing is a mere mechanical operation, errors cannot be always avoided.

The circumstance of one of our Sepoys having very simply told us that he had been desired to say the original of the above was found in the street, *has reminded us that it is necessary to inform our Correspondents that a* Letter Box *has been prepared and will immediately be placed on the door of the Gazette Office, where it will be found invitingly open at all times to Correspondents who are fearful of enquiries being made as to their names.*

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's 1s.	9½d. per Rupee	
Calcutta..30 days	103 B'y Rs.	per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do..	99 B'y Rs.	per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 4 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable 107.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 2D FEBRUARY 1825.

The Orynthia, Capt. H. G. Holton, from the Downs the 2d of September, arrived in the harbour yesterday morning. This Ship has brought no passengers.

We have been favored with the sight of a few London papers up to the 1st September from which extracts have been made of such articles of intelligence as are calculated to shew the state of political affairs in Europe. Mention is made of an expedition against South America as a rumour, but there is no news of importance noticed excepting the recapture of Ipsara by the Greeks, in which the Turks were driven from the Island with immense slaughter.

The destinations of the Company's Ships for this season will be found among the Europe news, and the other shipping intelligence is as follows.—The Alfred is advertised to sail on the 10th September for this port, the OgleCastle on or before the 20th, the Florentina on the 7th and the England on the 16th. The Charlotte was to sail from Hamburgh in all September. The Ganges arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of August.

We understand the Windsor and Vansittart Indiamen were appointed to convey a King's Regiment to the Cape, and subsequently bring the one from thence which is ordered to relieve the 47th. The 65th Regiment, it is said, was in orders for new South Wales.

We have also the pleasure of anouncing the arrival of the Cumbrian Captain J. Clarkson, last evening, from the Downs the 26th of August. The passengers by this Ship are —

Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Baxter, Miss Fenwick, Miss Ramsey, Miss Richardson, Mr. Robert Baxter, Lieut. Edward Stanton. Lieut. H. Hobson, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, Mr. Charles S. Thomas, Miss Harriet Baxter, Master Chas. Baxter, Miss Louiza Baxter, Amelia Tedman and daughter, three European female servants, and one native male do.

By a late arrival at Calcutta, from South America, advices have been received up to the 14th of August from Valparaiso, giving accounts of Bolivar having advanced to within twenty miles of the Capital with fifteen thousand men. It was confidently expected that the Royalists would be obliged to abandon their recent conquests and take refuge in the mountains. The details will be found under the Calcutta head.

The Calcutta papers contain no intelligence of moment from our Armies to the Eastward; those from Madras mention nothing farther than that preparations were making on the 3d of January for moving between four and five thousand men from Rangoon, but their destination is not stated.

The Morley from England the 22d of August, arrived in Calcutta on the 11th instant. By this ship a paper has been received of the 21st giving an account of the operations before Algiers, an extract from which will be found amongst the Europe news.

A very able London Correspondent of the India Gazette's has given several articles of intelligence that we have not hitherto met with in making our extracts from the Europe papers, the most interesting of which we have given in another column. Among other articles mention is made of a French line of Battle ship and six Frigates having appeared off Cadiz at the end of July where they were joined by the squadron of Observation then off the port, and the whole proceeded to sea. It was reported that the Admiral had sealed orders which were to be opened in a certain Latitude. In all likelihood the Eleven Frigates seen off Madeira by the Theodosia were part of these combined squadrons, as the difference of time agrees so well with what it might be supposed the passage would occupy between Cadiz and the Island; the squadron of Observation stationed off Cadiz was composed of Frigates, also, which adds to the probability; but we are still as much in the dark as to their dsetination as ever.

Among the many festivities of the last month one of the most conspicuous in point of gaiety and numerous assemblage was the Subscription Ball given on Friday last. On this occasion Mr. Newnham's elegant Bungalow on the Esplanade, which was kindly lent for the night, was thrown open to all the fair and gay of the Presidency. About nine the Company began to assemble and before ten the rooms were filled with guests. The entertainments commenced with country dancing, and we were glad to see our old acquaintance have a place alternately with quadrilles during the remainder of the evening. The polite and assiduous attentions of the Stewards were unremitting. Hilarity, good humour and unmingled satisfaction appeared to reign over all to a degree seldom equalled. At midnight the company partook of an elegant supper, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until an early hour next morning.—

In our Advertisement Sheet will be found the Prospectus of a new work to be published in Calcutta, under the Superintendence of the Editor of the Hurkaru, entitled the "Spirit of the Calcutta Press"—and to which we beg our readers will give their attention.

On Wednesday last the first Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery of the present year, for this Presidency, took place before the Supreme Court of Judicature. At Eleven o'Clock the Court assembled when the following Gentlemen were chosen to serve on the Grand Jury.

HENRY MERITON Esq. *Foreman.*

Bazett Doveton,	Fred. Bouchier,
William Piel,	John Pepper,
E. E. Elliott,	Thomas Rankin,
W. T, Graham,	John R. Steuart
James Johnston,	Thomas Riddock,
W. Nicol,	James Sindry,
A. Farquharson,	M. Houghton,
George Forbes,	George Grant,
Wm. Mainwaring,	John Saunders, and
J. E. Reid,	David Malcolm, Esqrs.

After the usual oath had been administered the Chief Justice addressed a short charge to the Jury, when they retired with the Bills, and the Court adjourned until the following morning.

THURSDAY, 27TH.

Shergo Mukim Soorty, a Coply, was first put to the Bar upon a charge of highway robbery. The robbery was committed near Worlee, upon a young girl of the name of Mankee, and perpetrated in a very cruel manner, the robber having cut of the lobe of the girl's ears to obtain her Earrings. The evidence, however, being very doubtful, in regard to the identity of the robber, the Prisoner was acquitted.

FRIDAY 28TH.

Mahomed Mookrie, Mahomed Husson, and Daddoo Meer, were indicted for assaulting and robbing one Kurmisa Carkoo a Hawker of a Shawl. The robbery was positively sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution, but it appearing to have been committed in the Bendy Bazar, in the open street, while many persons were passing to and fro, while it was still light, and under circumstances also of very suspicious and improbable nature, the Jury acquitted the Prisoners.

Saturday 29th. Utshone, Attone, Asseer Jackson and Ackoon, four Chinamen Shoemakers, were tried for the murder of a Chinaman of the name Aween on the 28th of December last.—The Prisoner Attone was charged as a principal in the first degree, in having been the absolute perpetrator of the Crime, the other three were charged as abettors. According to the case made out for the prosecution, Aween, the deceased, on the 28th of December last, was walking out in the evening about 9 o'clock in Company with two other Chinamen, that while passing the house of the Prisoners situated near Sonapoor, a stone was thrown at them by the Prisoner Asseer Jackson, that immediately afterwards without any provocation on the part of the deceased or of either of his Companions or any words having previously passed between them, the four prisoners, with China weapons in their hands, rushed out from the house and made an attack upon the deceased, the prisoner Jackson, crying out to kill him; that they gave him several wounds and stabs and Attone with a Sword thrust him through the lower part of his body; that nine other Chinamen out of the prisoner's house at the same time also attacked and beat him with long sticks; that the prisoners after beating him retired into their house, and that in a quarter of an hour afterwards a Sepoy came up and carried away the deceased to the Hospital where he languished till the following day, when he died.

That before this there had been no quarrels or disputes between any of the Chinamen or of the prisoners and the deceased, and that no reason could be assigned why the prisoners should have made this attack. It appeared by the evidence of the Surgeon that the death of Aween was occasioned rather from excessive loss of blood than from the wound in his body, which, in his opinion, was not necessarily mortal.—The defence set up was that the wound which the deceased received was in consequence of provocation, for it appeared by the evidence given by the Witnesses for the Prisoners, that the deceased first struck the Prisoner Utshone several blows with two Chinese instruments of iron, upon which Utshone ran into an inner room of the house and brought out a sword stick, and after a short scuffle run him through the body. It first appeared, that the three other Prisoners Attone, Asseer Jackson and Ackoon were asleep in an upper room at the time. The Jury after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation acquitted the three last named Prisoners, and found the Prisoner Utshone guilty of manslaughter merely.

MONDAY 31.

Hormusjee Shapoorjee Parsee was indicted for manslaughter. An indictment for the murder of one Dadabhoy Eduljee had been originally prepared against him, but this Bill having been thrown out, a fresh Indictment for manslaughter at the suggestion of the Grand Jury was presented, and on this day he was brought up for trial and found Guilty.

Ramchunder Prema was next tried upon a charge of burglary in the dwelling house of one Luksimon Babinjee, but was acquitted.

Salimon Seedy was charged with stealing in a dwelling house to the amount of forty shillings, but was found guilty, of stealing to the amount of five shillings only.

TUESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

Lukshia Bhagnaik was indicted for a Rape upon a girl of the name of Darkee. The Evidence in this case was very contradictory, and the Prisoner was acquitted.

Anunjee Mahomed was tried for the commission of an unnatural crime upon a boy named Lalla Kimjee, and found guilty. The Boy on whom this crime was perpetrated, appearing to be of such tender years, his age not exceeding seven, and having never received any instruction; being ignorant, also, of the existence of a Deity and of the distinction between "right and wrong," he was incapacitated from being a witness.

Up to four o'clock yesterday twelve cases had been tried but those above given are all that have appeared to excite any public interest.

The Sentences not having been pronounced on many of the cases, we shall give the whole in our next.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.

Poonah 30th January 1825.

A match against time on the Poonah Race Course by Cornet Bury's Arab Horse *Pet* carrying 11st 3lbs, 18 miles in the hour, was performed as follows.

1	Rounds,	4m.....10s	In the 8th and 11th Rounds the Horse was pulled for one minute.
2	do.	4.....25	
3	do.	4.....30	
4	do.	4.....25	
5	do.	4.....35	
6	do.	4.....25	
7	do.	4..... 0	
8	do.	5..... 5	
9	do.	4.....20	
10	do.	4.....20	
11	do.	5.....15	
12	do.	5.....40	
		55 5	

Remarks.—The horse was apparently somewhat distressed the 4th and 5th Rounds, but afterwards recovered himself and won the match in capital stile.

From the Bombay Courier.

We have now the pleasure as we promised in our last, of laying before our readers some interesting particulars, regarding the establishment of a settlement on the North Coast of New Holland, and which we obtained through the kindness of a friend, who has already afforded us much valuable and cordial assistance. —The original document is much more full and interesting, but too long for the columns of a Newspaper and we have therefore been obliged to abridge it at the same time that we have adhered as nearly as possible to the language and spirit of the original.

We understand that H. M. S. Tamar which arrived here lately, was despatched from England in February last, for the purpose of forming a Settlement on the North Coast of New Holland or Australia, and for assuming formal possession of that part of the new continent, in the name of H. M. the King of Great Britain. The Tamar proceeded, in the first instance, through Bass' Straits to Port Jackson in New South Wales, and having been furnished with a detachment of H. M. 3d Regt under a captain, and a considerable body of convicts, with an ample store of provisions and necessaries, proceeded on her voyage on the 24th of August, accompanied by the Colonial Brig Lady Nelson, and the ship Countess of Harcourt, which had been taken up for the conveyance of the troops and stores.

This little expedition sailed through the passage between the great barrier reefs and the main land, first attempted by the celebrated Captain Cook, and subsequently by those indefatigable navigators Captains Flinders and King. This passage is described as extremely intricate and dangerous, but possessing the highest interest from the rapid succession of objects, which arrest the attention, as well as from the peculiarity of its nature: in some places the coral reefs scarcely affording room for the Ships to pass, occasionally the furious breakers, caused by the swell of the Southern ocean on the outer edge of the reefs were close to the vessels; at others the eye from the mast head was unable to discover the termination of this tremendous mass of rock. This passage is about 500 miles in length, and the water was constantly as smooth as in a lake. Having passed through Forres Strait the Ships reached Point Essington, situated in a peninsula called Cobourg.

On the 21st September boats were despatched in different directions. The soil was found parched, sandy, and thickly strewn with sandstone rocks, highly coloured by particles of iron, and no traces of water were to be discovered. The trees had only in a very few instances attained any considerable height. The next morning boats were sent to the west side of the harbour. Here the country was found higher and the soil better, but no water was to be discovered, except in a hole fenced round with bamboos, and which was evidently the work of the Malays. Traces of the natives were discovered, but none of them shewed themselves. The value of Port Eslington is of course much reduced from no water having as yet been discovered there. It is, however one of the noblest and most beautiful harbours in the world perfectly secure, and capable of containing a thousand sail of vessels.

On the 23d the expedition proceeded to sea, and on the 26th arrived in Apsley Strait, when possession was taken of Melville and Bathurst Islands. On the 27th parties were despached in search of water and at last a small stream was discovered in a cove, about five miles S. of the Ship, the N. E. point of which being elevated and tolerably clear of timber, presented a favourable position for a settlement. The ships were brought to anchor in the cove, which was named King's Cove, the point fixed on for the settlement, was called Point Barlow, and the whole anchorage Port Cockburn.

A commencement was immediately made to clear the ground, and build a fort, and so cheerfully did every person in the expedition go to work, that on the 21st October, the sea face and one bastion being completed, the British colours were hoisted on *Fort Dundas*, under a Royal Salute from Guns already mounted on its works.

The fort, which is completed, is built of timber of great hardness and solidity, with a ditch ten feet deep and fifteen wide. It is rectangular, its sides being seventy-five feet by sixty. A pier has also been constructed and a commissariat storehouse. The troops and convicts have built themselves comfortable cottages near the fort.

Until the 25th October none of the natives of the country made their appearance, when a party of ten was discovered up a small river in Bathurst Island. They were armed with spears, which they threw down, to shew that they intended nothing hostile, accompanying the action with loud and incessant talking and vehement gestures. Endeavours were immediately made to establish an intercourse with them, but they would only come so near as to take a handkerchief and some trifles, which were put towards them on the end of an oar: they however afterwards went away apparently well satisfied. On the same afternoon a party of them came down to the settlement, surprized some of the men, who were cutting wood, and took their axes from them, of the use of which they appeared to have a very correct idea, After their retreat a party went in land, and by friendly signs drew them near the forts but nothing could induce them to come within the line of huts. Nothing was said about the three axes that they had stolen, and other three were given them, when they returned again into the wood. Two days after this they again surprized two men and took an axe and a reaping hook, and when they were made to understand that this system of plunder would not be permitted, they went away apparently displeased and meditating some mischief.

Nothing was seen of them after this till the 30th, when 18 or 20 of them surprized the boat, at the watering place. A Corporal of Marines fired over their heads, but at last many spears were thrown, one of which grazed a midshipman's back, when he singled out the leader and fired direct at him, who either fell from being struck, or threw himself down. After this none of them had made their appearance near the settlement.

These people are generally above the middle stature, their limbs straight and well formed, possessing wonderful elasticity, and rather actively than strongly built. Their colour is nearly black, their hair coarse, but not woolly, and almost all of them are marked with a kind of tattoo. The men were entirely naked, but two females that were seen, wore a small matt of grass or rushes fastened round the body.

Their arms are the spear, which is a slight shaft, well hardened by fire, about ten feet long, and the waddy, a short stick, which they throw with wonderful precision, striking with great certainty a bird on the top of the tallest tree. The natives of this part of new Holland resemble those of New South Wales, but appear to stand a degree higher in the gradatory scale of the human species. In person they are certainly superior, and the covering of the women is no doubt a step towards a higher degree of civilization. Their notions of a Supreme Being and of a future states are evidently less confused and barbarous, for on Bathurst Island there was found the tomb of a native, which from its simplicity and the order in which it was kept, would not have disgraced people much further advanced in intellectual endowment.

It was of an oblong shape, open at one end, the remaining sides being railed round with small trees about eight feet in height, many of which were curiously carved with a stone or

shell, and surmounted by the Waddys of the deceased. The earth was raised above the level as is usual with Europeans, but this part was not more than three feet long, and at the head stood a piece of canoe and a spear. The sand and bushes were kept clear from around the tomb, and nothing could exceed the neatness of the interior of the area. It is quite unusual to find this respect for the dead among the natives of Australia.*

The soil of these Islands, as far as a judgment could be formed, appeared to be excellent, and probably capable of producing all the fruits and valuable shrubs of the Eastern Islands. The plants brought from Sidney flourish luxuriantly, and in pursuing the stream of water which has been mentioned, several large ponds were found in the neighbourhood, near which there is no doubt valuable rice plantations may be made.

Amongst the timber, some of which is of majestic height, and well calculated for many purposes of human industry, were found a species of lignum vitæ, the cabbage palm and the sago palm, with several others, the names of which were not known. There was also a tree which produced a species of cotton, samples of which have been sent to England.

The fish found were chiefly skate and a small species of Bass, and the supply of them was by no means certain.

The animals seen on the island were the kangaroo, the native dog, bandicoot, opossum, kangaroo, rat, and flying squirrel. The birds are the pheasant, quail, parrot, paroquet, pidgeon, curlew, and assort of snipe. A few Snakes were seen, which from having fangs were evidently venomous. Centipedes and scorpions were also found, but on the whole, the poisonous reptiles are by no means numerous.

The climate appears to be in every respect as good as any to be found between the tropics, the thermometer rarely reaching 88 in the hottest period of the day. Necessity obliged both officers and men employed in forming the settlement to be constantly exposed to a vertical sun, yet fortunately few of them suffered, and none of them very severely, the fever which made its attack quickly yielding to medicine.

The harbour is of the finest description, the entrance is, however, rather narrow, and must, whenever it becomes much frequented, have buoys laid down to direct vessels approaching it. The situation possesses great capabilities both in a commercial and military point of view.

The settlement was left under charge of Captain Barlow of the 3d Regt. whose force consists of 1 subaltern and 23 men of the 3d Regt. 1 subaltern and 26 men of the Royal marines, 1 Assist. Surgeon and 3 of the Commissariat Department. There are also 44 convicts and 3 free mechanics. The colonial brig Lady Nelson, 68 tons, and 10 men, is stationed near the settlement.

The 6th Regt. N. I. arrived at Poona on the 20th instant. The right wing of 21st Regt. embarked on the same day at Surat for Cutch. The right wing of the 5th Regt. had arrived a few days before at Surat from Cutch.

FROM THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

The Morley from England the 22d of August has arrived at Calcutta, but she brings very little news.—The blockade of Algiers had been discontinued by a notification from the Foreign office in consequence of the favorable issue of the negociations of the British naval Commander with the Government of the Regency of Algiers. The Turks, it was reported at Constantinople on the 19th July, had sustained great loss in an action with the Greek fleet, and had otherwise experienced certain reverses.—Four Commissioners had proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope to investigate the proceedings of Lord Charles Somerset, in his capacity of Governor, and it was expected he would be recalled. This event will not be lamented in the Colony, where, it appears, he has become very unpopular by suppressing the Cape Town-newspaper. Mr. Justice Richardson, who it was some time since said, was about to proceed to Bengal or Madras to fill the Chief Justiciary, is now spoken of as the successor of Sir Edward West at Bombay.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. G. J. Mant 19th Regt.
Capt. Jas. Barton, Artillery.
Capt. J. W. Falconer, Sub Asst. Comy. Gen.
Ensign John C. Bowater 2d Grenadier Rt.
Lieut. W. N. Hewitt 6th Regt.
Ensign T. W. Gardiner 21st Regt.
Ensign E. Whichels 21st Rt.
Ensign C. S. Stewart 16th Rt.
Lieut. G. Robinson Pioneers.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. G. Le Messurier Asst. Surveyor.
Lt. and Adjt. H. T. Loyd 37th Regt. B. N. I.
Capt. A. Wogan Browne, Inspector of Forts
Lieut. Vincent Kennett 21st Regt.
Capt. J. Nutt Engineers
Lieut. J. Outram 23rd Rt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 25, Ship John Adam, Charles Robertson Commander, from China 22d Nov. Touched at Singapore, and Malacca.---- Feb. 1, Ship Orynthia (Free Trader) H. G. Halton, Commander, from London left the Downs 2d Sept. 1824, saw a Ship under Jury masts supposed the Orlando on the 29th Intant, and two Ships at anchor at Alippe, on the 14th passed a Grab Ship beating to windward on the 20th Inst. Do. Ship Cumbrian, John Clarkson, Commander from London, left the Downs 26th Aug. and touched at Cochin 12th Jan.

Passengers per Adam.

W. Campbell, Esq.

DEPARTURES.---January 26, Ship Duke of Bedford (Free Trader) F. A. Cunyngham Commander, to London.---27th Brig Perseverance (Free Trader,) Thomas Shaw Commander, to London.---29, Arab Ship Abassey, Abdull Rahimon, Nacqudah, to Muscat.---Do. Ship Futhay Mumbaruck, Abdulla, Nacqudah, to Muscat.---Do. Imaum's Ship Fulk, S. B. Calfaun, Commander, to Muscat.

Passengers by the Duke of Bedford:

Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Lloyd and Child, Mr. Morris, Mr. Sullivan, Capt. Le Mesurier, Mr. Litchfield, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Watts.

Per Brig Perseverance:---

Miss Allan.

Per Fulk:

Lt. Col. Russel.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Sarah for London.
Caledonia for China.
Bombay Castle, for do.
Countess of Loudon for Pinang &c.

Arab.—Grab Caderbux for Jungbar
Nasery for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 8, Brig Andes, M. King, Commander, from Chillie 1st September.——Brig Ben Jonson, L. C. Clement, Commander, from Bombay 2d November, Calicut and Point de Galle 24th ditto.——Arab Ship Fulta Salam, Ally Cranne Abdulla, Nacoda, from Bombay 9th October, Cochin and Nacobas 15th November.——Do. 9, Ship Vittoria, J. H. Southam, from Rangoon 28th December.—Jan. 11th Ship Morely, Captain G. Haliday, from London 29th July and Portsmouth 22d Aug.

Passengers from London —Mrs. Grant, and 2 Misses Grant; Mrs. Cox: Miss Hume: Mr. Grant, Paymaster, H. M. 38th Regiment; Lieutenant Cox, 31st Regt. N. I.; Mr. T. S. Judges Solicitor; Masters Grant, C. Hall, W. Wordsworth and G. Wordsworth.

On the 12th September, in Latitude 14' 40' N. Long. 26 0' W. Spoke the Ship Lady Kennaway, from Bengal to London, all well.

OFF CALCUTTA.

January 8. Merope.

DEPARTURES.—January 5, Ship Susan, W. Hamilton, Commander, for Rangoon.——Do. 6, H. C. C. Ship Layton, D. Miller, Commander, for London via Bencoolen.—Jan. 10. Ships Tauje, D. Sterling, for Persian Gulf, and Carron, Thomas McCarthy, for Rangoon.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Lotus, for Rangoon.—A Detachment of the Horse Artillery and two hundred and twenty Syces and grass merchant.

Per Ship Nearchus, for Singapore.—Captain Alex. Landale.—*for China*, John Brightman, Esq. and C. Scarrilla, Esq. merchants.

Per Carn Brea Castle, for London.—Mrs. and Col. James Garner and Child, Mrs. and Colonel K. Sweteuham and four children, Mrs. McClintock, Colonels M. White, Pennington, and Patrickson, Captains Ross and Hammon, and Master Johnston.

Per Ship Lady Raffles, for London.—Mrs. and Major Waters, Misses MacNamara and Hawkins, Cols. Shapland and Greenstreet, Dr. Hamilton and Lieut. Hall, Misses Mary H. Comyn Emma Russell, Shapland, Alexandrina McCleod and Catherine McCleod; Masters P. J. Comyn, Claud Russell, Shapland, James Edward Mathew, two Denmans and Edward Waters.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.—January 12th. Ship James Colvin, Captain R. Wemyss, from Rangoon 3d January.

DEPARTURES.—January 11th, Brig Jessy, Captain F. Moualt, for the Northern Ports.—Do. Ship Fairlie, Capt. T. Wedlock Aldham, for England.—16th. Ship Pyramus, Captain John Brodie, for England.

Passengers by Pyramus.

FOR ENGLAND.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Bosc, Mrs. Clutterbuck; Miss Bosc, Miss Mary Bosc: Children: Misses Clutterbuck, Campbell, and Hough; Masters Clutterbuck, and Campbell, and Mrs. Waddy, Servant.

FOR ALLEPEY.—Mrs. Colonel McDouall and Child, Mrs. Ridsdale; Wm. Sheffield, Esq. Civil Service; Lieutenant Colonel David Newall, C. B. Rev. Mr. Hough, Rev. Mr. Ridsdale, Doctor Read, and John Holland, Esq.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Baroda, on Sunday the 16th Inst. by the Reverend Mr. Keys. Thos, Sharland, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, to Mary Anne Gibson, widow of the late Serjeant Major Gibson, H. M. 17th Dragoons.—On Monday last the 24th at the Church of N. S. de Gloria of Mazagon, by the Reverend Francisco de Parras, Vicar General and Delegate of the Arch-Bishop of Goa, Primate of the East, Mr J. C. de Gama to Miss Roza Maria, Eldest Daughter of the late Joseph Francisco Pereira Esq. of the firm of Pereira and Sobrinho of this place.

BIRTHS.—At Colabah, the 16th Instant of a son, the Lady of Revd. Joseph Laurie, Junior minister of the Scotch Church, Bombay.—On the 1st Inst. Mrs. G. Trotter of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Rutnagnree, on the 13th Dec. 1824, Thomas the Son of Mr. Charles Godfrey, aged 8 years, 1 month and 3 days.—On the 14th October last at the Cape of Good Hope, where she proceeded for the recovery of his health, Lieut. John Liddell, of the Bombay Artillery, aged 19 years. It will be some

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* Might not this tomb contain the ashes of one, who from superior wisdom or superior powers had undergone even among these rude people a kind of apotheosis, and at whose shrine, so carefully preserved, they were in the habit of paying their devotions.

consolation to the afflicted Parents and Relations, of this superior young man to know, that he has sunk into an early Grave with the innate principles of honor and virtue of his youthful mind unchanged and unsullied and carried with him the sincere regret of his brother Officers and associates.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 10th January, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Lieutenant R. H. H. Fawcett, 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Mary, eldest Daughter of the late Colonel William Elliott, C. B. 4th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th January, Mrs. C. Latour, of a daughter.—On the 9th January, Mrs. E. Collis, the wife of Mr. George Colliss, of a son.—On the 11th January, Mrs. Brae, of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Trichinopoly, on Monday the 10th instant, by the Revd. JOSEPH WRIGHT, Ensign THOMAS WAKEMAN, 20th Regt. N. I. to ELIZABETH JANE, Sister to A. B PEPPIN, Esq, Garrison Surgeon of that Station.—On the 7th instant at St. George's Church, G. I. WATERS, Esq of the Civil Service, to ELIZA, Daughter of W. COOKE, Esq. of the Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday, the Lady of W. SCOTT, Esq of a son.—At the Presidency, on the 17th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant MORPHETT, His Majesty's 48th Regiment of a Daughter.—At Bangalore, on the 28th ult. Mrs. PATTULLO, widow of the late Captain A. E. PATTULLO, of a Daughter.—At Vizagapatam, on the 19th ultimo, the wife of Mr. THOMAS ANDERSON, Revenue Surveyor, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 20th November, HESTER, relict of the late JAMES GRANT, Esq.

CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills . . . . . 5 0 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange . . 4 0———
Interest on Loans on Deposit,
open date, ... 4 8———
Ditto 3 months certain, ... 4 4———

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.]	Calcutta.	[Sell.
s. d.		s. d.
1 10½ a 1 11½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1 11½ a 2½
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ...	92	*
Madras ditto 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees		*

Promissory Notes of Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 per cent 2 per cent Premium

BANK SHARES.---Premium, 56 to 60 per Cent.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Buy.]	Calcutta, the 10th January, 1825.	[Sell.
33 8	Remittable Loan, ...	32 8
7 8	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 per ct. Loan, .	7 8
4 4	From No. 321 to 1040 of do.	3 12
2 0	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued of do.	1 8

[EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.]

CAWNPORE, JAN. 1, 1825.—Two troops of the Lancers, one Battation of Sepoys, and two Six-pounders, marched from Cawnpore this morning at two o'clock A. M. to Culpee---a place within 30 koss of Cawnpore. A petty Rajah has been rather refractory.

* * * * * *

At 3 P M this day another squadron of the Lancers marched from Cawnpore for Culpee. I have not learned the cause of the disturbance, but the Bazar report (which is generally very correct) says that 3 Rajahs have united their forces and have been plundering the villages round Culpee: two Companies of Sepoys were sent out against them---The Sepoys were beaten, and numbers killed; the Rajah's people entered the cantonments, and burnt them down. When any thing transpires worth communicating, I will let you know.

* * * * * * * *

Orders have been issued by the General to prepare a Brigade of Guns for Bundelkund, & to be despatched with as little delay as possible. The Squadron of Cavalry that marched at 2 o'clock this morning, started without Camp Equippage or Provisions. The other Squadron that marched at 3 P. M. marched immediately after their Dinner.---The first Squadron received orders to reach Culpee, at 4 o'clock this day. They will be able to perform the Journey, but the Horses will be much fatigued, and unfit for immediate service.

SYLHET, JANUARY 4, 1825.---Dudgeon's corps marches to-morrow morning from hence to Banscandy to push in with Blair's Horse when it arrives, and the road is cleared somewhat by the pioneers---Clarke's Brigade moved off yesterday by water to Doodputlee; leaving their sick behind.

Ben. Hur. Jan. 11,

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following extract from a Letter, dated Valparaiso, August 14, 1824.

"Lima still remains in possession of the Royalists, but it is in a terrible state from want of provisions; and the approach of General Bolivar with upwards of fourteen thousand men, has thrown every thing into consternation. All business is put a stop to, stores and shops are shut, and goods of every description are unsaleable. Provisions are greatly in demand, but these, the Patriot Squadron under Admiral Guise prevents from entering. A decisive action is expected soon, and will terminate, no doubt, in favor of the Columbian Hero. Commerce will then again revive along the Coast, and every thing assume a better aspect.

"The rumor of a Spanish Squadron on this side has completely gone by, not a Pendant has made its appearance, or is now talked of. The French also, of whom so much was apprehended, vie with our own ships of war in the rigid observance of the Patriot Blockades, and certainly exceed them in marks of respect and obsequious attention to the constituted authorities. The Royalists, therefore if defeated by Bolivar, are utterly undone."

The Scotsman in the East, Jan 11,

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

JOHN BULL JANUARY 12TH.

Extract of a letter from Valparaizo, dated August 14, 1824.—"Having just learned that the Brig *Andes*, is to be despatched soon from Guasco, I sit down in haste, to write you a few lines communicative of the most recent political occurrences, that have transpired, since my last, from this place, of the 8th June, Commodore Hull, Commanding the American Squadron, on this station has lately written me from Lima, giving news up to the 21st July, according to which General Bolivar, now elected Dictator of Peru, having received part of his reinforcement from Columbia, was within twenty miles of the capital, at the head of 15,000 men, while the Royalists were endeavouring to collect an equal force, from Lima and Callao, to oppose him, before they should be obliged to evacuate both, by famine alone. The utmost distress prevailed amongst them, from scarcity of Provisions, as Bolivar's Mountaineers and Guerrillas scour the vallies; while no relief can enter by sea, on account of the vigorous blockade, kept up by the combined Squadrons of Columbia and Peru, under Admiral Guise. Many American Ships laden with Flour, and English and French with general cargoes, are at anchor, outside of his Squadron, under lee of the Island of San Lorenzo; but not a package can be landed, or will be landed, till Bolivar drives the Royalists to the mountains, an event, of which we confidently anticipate the news, by the first ships from Callao. Commerce, now totally paralized, will then revive all along the Peruvian Coast, at present kept by the Patriotic Squadrons under a strict blockade, which neither the British, French, nor American vessels of war are inclined to interrupt, or even to interfere to get relaxed.

We have now in this port, the two British Frigates the *Aurora*, and the *Tartar*, (the *Mersey*, has gone down to Intermedios; a French sixty four gun ship with two Brigs of war under a Rear Admiral, and the *United States* Frigate with the *Peacock* Sloop under Commodore Hull, are also upon the Coast. A great deal of suspicion was at first entertained of the French, but they are now cordially received, having evinced no inclination to deviate from the same line of neutrality followed by the English and Americans, nor to treat the Patriot blockades with less respect. No Spanish vessel of war has yet made her appearance, or is now expected round Cape Horn, as was so boastingly talked of, by the willing but impotent Spaniards, when you left. This is a dreadful disappointment to the Royalist Party in Peru, who have lately taken all their measures, in that expectation, and who can never retain, without a Naval force, either Lima, or the Forts of Callao.

About a month ago, a change took place in this Government, brought about by the young men of Santiago. They have dispersed the Senate to their houses, abolished the constitution, and appointed General Freyre, with Generals Pinto and Benavente as ministers, to act as an executive for three months, while a better constitution upon the model of that of Buenos Ayres, is preparing. The former Government, too much under the influence of bigotry and superstition, was reluctant to adopt many improvements in Church and state, of which the people were desirous, and to prevent the same cause from being exerted again, great numbers of priests have been banished to Conception and Cassiasso; some few suspected to be still devoted to the Christian Ferdinand, have been thrown into Jail, and the Church lands have been put up for sale, to raise a fund of public works and institutions, and for the repayment of the English loan. In short, every thing civil and ecclesiastical is to be changed from the old Spanish system, to a greater concordance with national ideas of political and religious freedom, and I doubt not that this commotion, the offspring of a general popular feeling, will be the means of introducing important improvement into both. You will be surprized to hear, that the Bishop, the Pope's Legate, has been dismissed, so little do the *Chilenes* now fear the Anathemas of his holiness: I think a free toleration of all religions will soon follow: it is the wish of a strong party in Chili, and many of these are now taking the lead in affairs.

THE INDIA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1825.

A friend from Sylhet, whose letter is dated 25th ultimo, writes---"The obstacles to our advance are very great, particularly so to a regular army that is obliged to depend upon itself entirely for resources. Our men have been very unhealthy, and suffered a great deal last month: several died---principally, I hear, by bowel complaints. I believe after muster, some Medical and Military gentlemen are going to a place in the neighbouring Hills, called Pundewa, about 18 koss distant, to endeavour to find out some healthy spot for a Hospital. They talk very highly of the climate, and some expect it will turn out a second Neelgurry. There is plenty of game in the neighbourhood. *We* Europeans enjoy a good health here, and the climate is said to assimilate with our constitutions all the year round.---2d January: Since commencing this, we have been ordered on to Doodpatlee, and move off in boats to-morrow morning. The General will, I fancy, remain

here a few days, and come on by land. Brigadier General Dunkin is daily expected."

The following is an extract from the letter of a friend with the Chittagong force, dated 7th instant:—

"The 44th King's and some Native Corps have moved on to Coxe's Bazar. The General marches with two Companies of the 49th N. I. on the 10th. The 54th King's go in boats to Coxe's Bazar for want of bullocks to march them and the whole force will have left Chittagong by the 15th. The Sepoys are in the very highest spirits and finest order, although sadly reduced in numbers by sickness. The Madras boys go in boats, and jump about, as pleased as Princes.—Accounts received here state the Bundoola to have arrived in Arracan, and to have ordered his Generals to advance immediately on Ramoo—no doubt to try his luck, where he formerly had been successful, and before his army there had time to hear of his recent defeat at Rangoon.—Other reports, not authenticated, state Vakeels to be on their way from the Burmese Generalissimo with overtures for peace—a report not improbable. Transports are to meet us at Arracan with *Prowan*, the river up to the capital being large enough for any Ships, and the maps of it here, I believe, pretty accurate. I shall write you an account of our entry into Arracan, and of our next cold-weather festivities in the Burmese Capital!"---Remember not to forget to do so, say we, with all our heart, and best wishes for our Correspondent's health and prosperity.

The following has reached us in a letter from Cominah, dated 8th Instant, half past 7 P. M. We beg of our friend to accept our thanks for his kind information, and hope to see his hand oftener in our Gazette:—"This evening, at 12 minutes before 7, we experienced here four shocks of an Earthquake, the last rather severe. I think that the motion was undulating, or, according to others, more like the motion of the pendulum of a clock. It appeared to come from the North East, and I had observed during my ride in the evening, that the atmosphere in that quarter was unusually hazy, with some slight vaporous clouds. The noise of the Bramins and barking of the dogs was most prodigious. The motion of the earth occasioned most unpleasant sensations---something like those that usher in sea sickness.

Asiatic Society.

From a Correspondent. A meeting of the Asiatic Society took place at their rooms, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Harington in the Chair. At this meeting several interesting and important subjects were discussed. Among other donations a number of French works transmitted from Paris, by their respective authors, who are all engaged in the cultivation of Oriental Literature, were presented to the Society by the Secretary. One of those books, consisted of a translation of Fables from the Arabic; and the Arabic Types which are extremely small and neat, do high credit to the state of Oriental Typography, as it is at present cultivated in France.

A set of Telegraphic Signals to be used either by land or sea, in the former instance, consisting of Flags which may be elevated on a bamboo, and in the other of boards, was presented to the Society by Dr. Tytler. These signals are the invention of a very ingenious gentleman, Mr. Joseph Connolly, who, we are informed, has twice obtained the medal, on account of this invention, from the Society of Arts in London. They were presented to the Asiatic Society, under the impression, that they will be found useful in the hostilities at present carrying on in the Burmese territories; and we understand, that Capt. Marryat has introduced Mr. Connolly's Signals, with success in the division of ships under his command at Rangoon, and has lately ordered an additional number of sets to be forwarded to him by the inventor. A small book of instructions accompanies each set of those signals, and they have been brought to such perfection as to be useful at the distance of two miles in the hands of a rough warrior, or in those of a fair Lady in a Theatre, or a Ball Room, differing in point of dimensions from a board of two feet square to the size of a small visiting card.

At this meeting were presented the remains of the astonishing animal, lately killed by a party from the Mary Ann Sophia, Captain Cornfoot, on the West Coast of Sumatra. These remains have at length put to rest the question, regarding the existence of a man—like ape of gigantic size, and in this instance, as in many others that have recently occurred, such as the enormous seaserpent, which was cast on the Coast of the Orkney, in the year 1808;—the vast ruins which have been discovered in Java, the relations of ancient travellers in points, where they were considered absolutely fabulous, are discovered to be correct, and the Ourang Outang, or wild man of the woods, is now ascertained not to be a creature of the imagination. The remains of the animal submitted to the Society, consist of the head and face, the skin of the back, an arm, the lower jaw and teeth, and some of the teeth of the upper jaw. In illustration of these interesting specimens of comparative anatomy, a paper manifesting profound research and intimate acquaintance with the science of Natural History, was read by Doctor Abel. The author took a luminous view of the different relations on record regarding the existence of man-like apes, and laid down the irresistible conlusion,—first, that the existence of the immense Ourang Outang is determined beyond question,—and second, that there are two species of this animal, differing in certain particulars from each other, which are peculiar to the African Continent and Asiatic Islands. The paper of Doctor Abel was accompanied by several drawings, very beautifully excuted, and with great fidelity, of the parts of the Ourang Outang from Sumatra, as well as portraits of the small Ourang Outang from Borneo. In addition to the remarks made by Doctor Abel, it struck us, that the lower jaw of the animal is much narrowerin proportion than the human, giving an elongation of the chin not characteristic of man, and that the mental *foramina*, are much smaller than those of the human species. There are also several depressions in this jaw, not existing in the jaw-bone of a man, and from the appearance of the bone generally, as well as that of the teeth, it is evident that the animal is omnivorous and making a greater use of grain and fruits than of other food. On the whole, we must express our sincere regret, that the body of this extraordinary Creature was not brought entire to Calcutta.

A case of poisoned arrows was next presented by Dr. Tytler. They were procured at the *Poggy* Islands, on the West Coast of Sumatra, by Mr. Christie, who resided for some time in those Islands, and has prepared an account of them, which, with the exception of the brief notice in one of the volumes of the Asiatic Society's Transactions, is the only authentic document we have respecting those interesting islands. One singular feature in the political constitution of the *Poggies* is, that those people acknowledge no king, but every village lives in a state of independence under its own Chief. They are said to be a fine race of men, advanced to a pitch of civilization, far above savage life, and to be endowed with open and manly dispositions, and elegantly formed in their bodily appearance.

Dr. Tytler also submitted, accompanied by a map, his Essay on the Antient Geography of the Eastern Islands, which has already been noticed in the Calcutta Papers, as having been read at the Agricultural Society of Bencoolen.

A very interesting series of minerals was presented by the Geological Society of York, through Doctor George Murray Paterson.

A proposal was submitted to the meeting, and carried unanimously, that Dr. George Murray Paterson be accommodated with the use of the Society's Rooms for delivering Lectures on Phrenology, so that we may shortly expect to be gratified by an able exposition of this new Science, from one of its most ardent and successful cultivators.

We cannot conclude without expressing our regret, that the meetings of so celebrated a society as the Asiatic, should be so thinly attended, and hope that the new channels which of late have been struck out for conveying the streams of knowledge throughout Hindoostan, have not tended to divert attention from the oldest, as well as the most useful philosophical Institution in India. It is gratifying however to say, that on Thursday evening a great many gentlemen were proposed as members, and the society we may therefore conclude is not at present in danger of becoming extinct.—*Scotsman*.

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.
January 14th 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Ct. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1---8½ at 3 month's sight.
" 1---9 at 6 do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 *a* 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

By the Ship *James Colvin*, Captain Wemyss, which has arrived from Rangoon since our last Report, having sailed the 3d Insant, we learn that active preparations were making for moving a force consisting of from 12 to 1500 European and 3000 Native Troops: the provisions and Baggage it was understood were to be transported on Boats, and the Force to move up near the Banks of the River: it is considered in the accounts we have seen, that the Army of the Enemy was wholly dispersed: some accounts from Bengal, however, mention the determination of Bundoola to make another stand if possible. The 15th was spoken of for moving up the River, but it was not expected that the arrangements could be completed quite so soon; though the greatest exertions were making.

Madras Gov. Gaz. Jan. 18.

Letters from Manilla mention that that place is in a dreadful state.—Scarcely a night passes without an Earthquake—most of the houses are rendered uninhabitable and a large Church has been totally destroyed---most of the people are living in Huts and Tents.---There was another

insurrection on the evening of the 2d of November, all the Troops were ordered out and some of the Ringleaders were secured and executed.---During a dreadful Hurricane the Brig *Holly Lutchmee* was driven on shore with the loss of all Anchors, Cables, Bowsprit and Rudder, and she was still aground when the accounts came away.---Every Ship at anchor had sustained damage---five of them were on shore close to the *Holly Lutchmee*, one a complete wreck---indeed property to a considerable amount has been lost and the place itself is in a horrible state.

Madras Courier Jan. 18th.

EUROPE.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the new regulations addressed by the Commissioners of the Admiralty to the Officers commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels; and as they are of the highest interest to that important division of our national defence, the Navy, we subjoin the principal of them :—

RATES.—The rates of ships are six; the first-rate all three-decked ships; second rate, one of his Majesty's yachts, and all ships of 80 guns and upwards; third, all ships of 70 guns, and under 80; fourth, ships of 50 guns and under 70; fifth, ships of 36 guns, and under 50; sixth, ships of 24, and less than 36.

RANK AND COMMAND.---The officers divided into three Classes:---Commission Officers; Warrant Officers; Petty Officers; who shall take precedence and rank, and shall command in the following order: Flag Officers; Commodores; Captains (heretofore styled Post Captains); Commanders; Lieutenants.

CAPTAINS.---Officers appointed to command any of the six rates of ships, shall thenceforward be styled *Captains*; but if a Captain shall, under any circumstances, accept the command of a vessel under the 6th rate, he shall, during such command, be considered as a Commander only, superior to all other Commanders, but subject to the orders of Captains commanding the rated ships, but it is to be understood that flags or broad pendants, when hoisted on board such smaller vessels, are to be considered the same as if hoisted on board rated ships; but this to make no change in the rate of the vessel, nor in the rank or pay of her officers and men.

COMMANDERS.---Officers appointed to command ships of the second class, shall be styled Commanders.

WARRANT OFFICERS.---The following are the denominations of the Warrant Officers, and the order of their respective ranks:---Masters; Secretaries; Physicians; Chaplains; Pursers; Second Masters; Assistant Surgeons; Mates; Gunners; Boatswains; Carpenters; the first six to rank with Lieutenants in the Navy; but subordinate to them.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.---Admirals of the Fleet shall rank with Field Marshals; Admirals with Generals; Vice-Admirals with Lieutenant-Generals; Rear-Admirals with Major-Generals; Commodores with Brigadier-Generals; Captains, after three years from the date of their first Commission, for a rated ship, with Colonels; Commanders, with Majors; Lieutenants with Captains; Masters as the Junior Captains.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.---When a Flag Officer is killed in battle, his flag is to be continued flying till the battle is ended, and the enemy out of sight; but the next officer is forthwith to assume the command, having his own Flag flying on board the ship he quits. No person capable of receiving a Commission as Captain until he shall have been one complete year a Commander; nor of receiving a commission as Commander until he shall have been a Lieut. two complete years.---No person (except Students of the Naval College, two years of whose time at College shall be allowed, as part of the six years, and Masters, and Second Masters, whose meritorious conduct shall entitle them to the distinction of advancement,) shall be capable of receiving a Commission as a Lieutenant, unless he is full nineteen years old, and shall have actually served six years, two of which he must have been rated at a Midshipman.—False certificate, whenever discovered, to be punished by instant dismissal.

MASTERS.---No person shall be warranted as a Master until he has passed examination, and which he shall not undergo before he is 21, nor after 40 years of age, and shall have been at least seven years at sea.

PHYSICIAN.---No person to be warranted as a physician who shall not have served five years as a surgeon in a sea-going ship.

CHAPLAINS.---No person shall be warranted as a Chaplain who shall not be a Clergyman of the united Church of England and Ireland, in Priests orders.

SURGEONS.---Must have been three years Assistant. Surgeons; and no person shall be warranted an Assistant who has not passed examination.

PURSERS.---No person shall be warranted as Purser, unless he shall have been rated as Captain's Clerk for three complete years, and has been duly examined; which shall not take place until he is 21, nor after 35 years of age.

SECOND MASTER.---No person shall be appointed a Second Master, until he has passed examination, before the age of 19, and after 35; and shall have been six years at sea, three of which he must have served in the navy as Master's Assistant or Midshipman; or shall actually have been one year a Master, or two years a Chief Mate, or three years an Inferior Mate of a merchant ship.

MATES—To be appointed by a warrant from the Captain or Commander of the vessel in which they may be; but their rank and pay to cease when the ship is discharged.

GUNNERS, BOATSWAINS, AND CARPENTERS.—No person shall be warranted as as a Gunner or Boatswain, who shall not have served on board ship one year as a Petty Officer. No person shall be warranted as a Carpenter who has not regularly served an apprenticeship, and been at least six months a Carpenter's Mate on board a ship.

MIDSHIPMAN.—No person to be rated as such who shall not be fourteen years old, and has been at sea one complete year as a volunteer of the first class, or three years in any other capacity; and no person shall be entered as a volunteer of the first class, without the consent of the Lords of the Admiralty.

SALUTES.—To his Majesty, or any Member of the Royal Family, 21 guns; to the Flag of the Lord High Admiral, 19; to the Flag of an Admiral of the Fleet, 17; to the ditto of an Admiral, 15; to the ditto of Vice-Admiral, 13; to the ditto of Rear-Admiral, 11.

Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces, being in their proper uniforms, shall be received on board any of his Majesty's ships with the same honours as Officers of the corresponding ranks in the Navy.

The Royal Standard does not return salutes.

When Flag Officers are saluted by Merchants' Ships, they shall return such number of guns as they shall think fit, not exceeding seven to a single ship or nine to several, but the Captain of one of his Majesty's Ships shall not salute the Captain of another of his Majesty's Ships in any part of the world.

PAY.

	£	s.	d.
Admiral of the Fleet, (*besides £3 per day while his Flag shall be flying within the limits of his station*.....	6	0	0
Admiral.....	5	0	0
Vice-Admiral.....	4	0	0
Rear-Admi. and Captains of the Fleet..	3	0	0
Physicians of the Fleet, more than — years standing.....	2	2	0
Ditto under 10, and more than 3 years..	1	11	6
Ditto, under 3 years.....	1	1	0
Surgeons.....	0	10	0
Able Seamen, per month.....	1	14	0

But, the most important part of this new Code of Instructions, is that of which we subjoin an entire copy of the official document.—Its object is evidently to encourage persons to enter into the Naval service, to qualify as Candidates for the rank of Masters: they are to consist of two classes and be denominated Volunteers of the second class, and "Masters' Assistants."

"ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 1, 1824.

"*His Majesty has been pleased, with a view to encourage and improve the class of persons intended to rise to the situation of Masters in the Royal Navy, to direct that a class of Young Gentlemen intended for this line shall be established, under the title of* Volunteers of the Second Class, *ranking immediately after Volunteers of the First Class, with a pay of 1l. 12s. per mensem.*

"*As it is intended that these Volunteers should be persons of education and attainments in such branches of science as are connected with Navigation, boys brought up at Christ's Hospital, or the Upper School of Greenwich, are to be considered as at once eligible to this class, and Captains and Commanding Officers are authorised to appoint any such boys to that rating.*

"*If, however any other boys should offer for these situations, of adequate acquirements and abilities, the Captain or Commanding Officer will state the name, birth, age, and education of such boy to the Secretary of the Admiralty, for their Lordship's sanction to his entry as a Volunteer of the Second Class.*

"*His Majesty has been further pleased, in the same view, to establish a superior class of Petty Officers, under the name of* Masters' Assistants, *to rank immediately after the Midshipmen, with a pay of 3l. 11s.*

"*These Officers are to be nominated by the respective Captains (except where the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may give special directions) from the number of Volunteers of the Second Class, who may have served two years as such, or from any other class, if the person have the necessary information and acquirements, and who may have served in the Navy three years; but in case of any selection not made from the Volunteers of the First or Second Classes, or Midshipmen, the special case, with the name, birth, age, and qualification of the party, is to be reported to the Secretary of the Admiralty.*

"*Volunteers of the Second Class, and Masters' Assistants are to be considered on the footing of Young Gentlemen, and to mess with the Volunteers of the First Class, Midshipmen, Mates, &c.*

"*If any Master's Mates, Midshipmen, or Volunteers of the First Class, now-serving in the fleet, should be desirous of being rated as Volunteers of the Second Class, or as Assistant Masters, the Captains and Commanding Officers are authorised so to rate them, agreeably to their respective services and qualifications; but Young Gentlemen entering into these classes must observe that (although their pay be greater respectively than that of Volunteers of the First Class of Midshipmen, their promotion will (except in ordinary cases) be confined to the line of Masters.*

"*J. W. CROKER.*"

[*Plymouth Weekly Journal,—July 29.*

LONDON,—TUESDAY; AUGUST 3, 1824.

Accounts from Zante state that an act of treason had nearly proved fatal to Missolonghi. One of the Governors of the city by name Caralcystos had agreed to deliver it up to the Turks under Jussuf Pascha; but the correspondence was discovered by a guard of the city, and Mavrocordato adopted all the necessary measures. Caralcystos was put in irons, and the Turks when they arrived were attacked and defeated.

LONDON,—SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1824.

Various reports are afloat respecting the impending congress at Johannisberg. It is said that an ultimatum will be sent to Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and "in case he does not accede to the views of the European Powers, Troops

will be embarked for the New World with or without the consent of England." This is the language contained in a letter from Nuremburg.

The great refracting telescope, bespoken for the Russian Observatory at Dorpots is completed and has for the present been set up in the Church of St. Salvador at Munich. This immense instrument is 160 Paris inches in length and 10 in diameter, far superior in size to Herschel's.

The threatened fall of the Mountain in Switzerland, happened on the 11th June. It fell by good fortune on the former mass, which destroyed the beautiful valley of Goldan and its villages, and therefore did not the smallest damage.

LONDON,---TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1824.

The French Papers now treat the riot at Madrid in a more serious style than they at first conceived it deserved. It is allowed by them that 6 of the French were killed, and twice that number wounded, and that the loss on the side of the Spaniards was greater. The accounts from Spain still tell the same tale of anarchy and bloodshed. It is said that the furious Ultra Royalists have set a manufactory on fire at Bilboa because its owner was a member of the Cortes. From Valencia and other places similar intelligence is brought. At the last named place 3 English gentlemen known to profess liberal sentiments, were cut at by a drummer, while walking in the streets, and an unfortunate constitutional Spaniard was murdered by a gang of these wretches. A fact is mentioned in the French papers which deserves notice. It appears that 900 conscripts have abandoned Badajos and withdrawn themselves to Portugal, where they are said to have been well received. The Spaniards, it is added, fear that they shall be employed in an Expedition to South America.

LONDON,---THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1824.

A file of Carraccas Papers were received this morning, but their contents are not very important. The arrival of the celebrated Joseph Lancaster, is dwelt on with great satisfaction. Consuls from America, Britain, Holland, and France are now settled in Columbia, General Soublette is mentioned as the individual who is to be appointed Consul General to England.

A plan for supplying London with public baths, is proposed to be put into immediate execution. It is to be endeavoured to bring a powerful stream of Salt-water from the Coast. The parties undertaking the execution of this plan are associated under the denomination of "the Metropolitan Marine Bath Company."

LONDON,—FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1824.

Yesterday was the King's birth day, and the completion of his 62nd year. No public rejoicings took place, as his Majesty intimated his wish that the 23rd of April should be observed instead.

LONDON,—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1824.

About the end of last month, a French Squadron consisting of one line of Battle Ship and six Frigates appeared off Cadiz where they were joined by the Squadron which had been for some time stationed there; they then stood to sea, leaving only three Frigates in the Bay of Cadiz. This seems to be what the French Papers call the manœuvring Squadron. The officers gave out at Cadiz that they were bound to Toulon, but the Spaniards suspected that they had a different destination. Considerable quantities of provisions were put on board; and it was reported the admiral had sealed orders which he was to open in a certain latitude. These circumstances seem to have created much speculation at Cadiz.

A novel circumstance occurred at the Court of Chancery to-day. Shortly after the Lord Chancellor had taken his seat an Arab servant presented himself with a letter addressed in Arabic to "Lord John Eldon, High Chancellor of England," and purporting to come from Samid Khan, Nabob, at Calcutta. It is supposed to relate to some estates at Calcutta about which some time ago a cause was pending in Chancery, and on which the Nabob has some claim. On the Arab being informed that the letter must be left at his Lordship's house, he made his *Salam* and left the Court.

LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1824.

The Lisbon papers which have arrived today are chiefly filled with the official communications which have been addressed to the Ambassadors at the Portuguese Court, expressing the satisfaction of their diffrent sovereigns at the judicious conduct they pursued on the occasion of the late insurrection. The King of England it appears, has addressed an autograph note to the King of Portugal, congratulating him on his escape from danger. The *Lisbon Gazette* contains a formal contradiction of the report of the intended transmission of Hanoverian troops to Lisbon. "No convention," it says has been concluded on the subject, and even the powers which would be necessary to conclude such a convention has not been given.

LONDON,—THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1824.

It appears by intelligence from New York, that the treaty by which the Emperor of Russia relinquishes his absurd pretensions to territory on the Western Coast of North America has reached the Government of the United States. It was conveyed from St. Petersburgh by an individual named Mr. John Bull.

Accounts from the Havanah state that eleven fast sailing vessels, well armed, are fitting at that port, for the African Coast for the purpose of carrying on the slave traffic. They intended, it is said, not to set out until the commencement of the rainy season when armed vessels are afraid to visit the Coast.

Colonel de D. formerly of the Honorable East India Company's Service, and H. R. Esq. met yesterday, in a field near Turnham Green, but before the ground was measured out, a magistrate arrived on the spot and bound the parties over in heavy recognizances to keep the peace.

The *Investigator*, Captain George Thomas, sailed on the 10th instant from Chatham for the purpose of commencing a Survey of the Eastern Coast of England. A Survey of the Western Coast will likewise be taken beforethe winter.

An answer in the following terms has been addressed from the Foreign Office to the Merchants who petitioned for the establishment of a line of Packets between this Country and Mexico and Columbia:—

"*Foreign Office, August* 18, 1824.

"GENTLEMEN.—In answer to the letters which have been addressed to this department by the Merchants interested in the Commerce with Mexico and Columbia relative to the establishment of a regular Packet communication with those countries. I am directed by Mr. Secretary Canning to acquaint you, for the information of those parties, that His Majesty's Government have determined to establish a communication by Packets with Vera Cruz in Mexico and with Carthagena and La Guayra in Columbia, and that His Majesty's Post Master General will take such steps as may be necessary for the carrying the said measure into execution.

"I am Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) FRANCIS CONYNGHAM.

To Messrs Barclay, Herring, Richardson & Co.

Lucien Buonaprate has engaged the whole cabin of the *Crisis* one of the new line of-packet Ship between New York and London which was to have sailed on the 1st instant for the purpose of visiting this Country.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER,—AUG. 12.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

We have received a private letter from Paris, in which it is confidently asserted that the Emperor Alexander is expected there in the course of September, and that that epoch is calculated upon by the enemies of the present President of the Council, M. de Villele, for his downfall. The chateau of Lacken, in Belgium, is said to be actually under preparation for Alexander's reception in his way to Paris.

If this journey of ALEXANDER, and its alleged object, turn out to be real, they will certainly afford an instance, which exceeds all we have yet heard of his meddling in the concerns of other countries. The rewards which he distributed to the French commanders in Spain, and longer ago, the public thanks which he gave to the French Attorney-General for the principles which he displayed in some official speeches, were so remarkable, as coming from one Sovereign to the servants of another, that his active interference in the French miuisterial intrigues would not surprise us.

General Digeon, it is said has loudly demanded his recal from Madrid, where he finds it impossible to maintain order.

PORTSMOUTH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1824.

On Sunday afternoon last, his Majesty's Steam-Vessel *Lightning*, returned to this port, from Algiers with Mr. Gaze, who had been appointed to superintend the conduct of the Bombs and fire-vessels, at the intended attack of Algiers—bringing also, Lieut. Leon, C. Rooke, Flag Lieutenant to Sir Harry Neale, charged with despatches, announcing "that the differences between this country and the Regency of Algiers, were on the 26th July, satisfactorily arranged." !—The following extract from a letter from an Officer, supplies some interesting particulars of the means taken to obtain the submission of the Dey to our demands:—

"*Algiers Road, July* 26.—The *Lightning* Steam vessel, parts company to-day with the Admiral's despatches, for England.--I must acquaint you how disappointed we all are here at the termination of our affair with the Dey.---On the 24th inst, the last of the Bomb-vessels arrived from England, and every preparation being completed, we yesterday took up our stations (21 sail), in a double line, before the Town, at the distance of about 3500 yards off the lighthouse---the *Etna* leading. The arrangements were excellently made, and our orders well defined---and so far promised success. About four o'clock, on anchoring, the enemy opened their fire along their whole line of fortified works, by signal from the Palace; shells fell over our ships in all directions; we had no orders to fire, but we perceived that our Admiral hoisted a Flag of Truce, upon which the enemy's firing ceased; negociations were opened, which were continued until the evening, and this morning the Treaty was concluded and signed. The Admiral of the Port, and some of the chiefs, went on board the *Revenge*, to ratify the Treaty with Mr. Macdonald. A salute has been fired in celebration of the event, by the City of Algiers, and returned with the same number of guns by the Admiral's ship, the *Revenge*---We understand the Dey has made something like an apology to the King of England, for the insult offered to the British Consul's flag, has agreed to faithfully observe all the terms in the Exmouth Treaty, and consented that Mr. Macdonald, the Consul shall return to his public duty.---But having, accompanied his expressions of personal disposition respecting Mr. Macdonald, with a declaration of irresponsibility for his life, should he put his foot on shore again, that Gentleman has not thought proper for the present, to resume his station; but Mr. Durnford the Secretary's Clerk of the *Revenge*, (Mr. Sconce, the Se-

(*Continued in Supplement.*)

Reviews, Extracts from Popular Works, Literary and Scientific Notices, &c. &c.

Flora Historica ; or, The Three Seasons of the British Parterre. By Henry Phillips. 8vo. 2 vols. 1824. E. Lloyd & Son, London, and Constable, Edinburgh.

Every body loves flowers, from the cottager, proud of his solitary rose tree, to the connoisseur who ruins himself in tulips: the fine lady who adorns her drawing-room, the cobbler who cherishes his single pot of mint, the poet who illustrates his stanzas, all love flowers; and popular as the themes are on which Mr. Phillips has before written, we doubt whether he ever took up a more popular than the one he now embellishes with all that anecdote and a light and amusing style can do for a subject so interesting in itself. Such a book as this requires no letters of introduction; we shall therefore touch and take at random, as fate, " which erring men call chance," directs.

MIGNONETTE. *Reseda Odorata.*

" Natural Order *Miscellaneæ. Capparides* and *Resedaceæ*, Juss: a Genus of the *Dodecandria Trigynia* Class.

——'the fragrant weed,
The Frenchman's darling.'—Cowper.
'Vos qualités surpassent vos charmes.'

" It is not yet an age since this fragrant weed of Egypt first perfumed the European gardens, yet it has so far naturalized itself to our climate as to spring from seeds of its own scattering, and thus convey its delightful odour from the parterre of the prince to the most humble garden of the cottager.

" In less than another age we predict (without the aid of Egyptian art,) that the children of our peasants will gather this luxurious little plant amongst the wild flowers of our hedge-rows.

" The *Reseda Odorata* first found its way to the south of France, where it was welcomed by the name of *Mignonette*, Little-darling, which was found too appropriate for this sweet little flower to be exchanged for any other. By a manuscript note in the library of the late Sir Joseph Banks, it appears that the seed of the Mignonette was sent in 1742, by Lord Bateman, from the Royal Garden at Paris, to Mr. Richard Bateman, at Old Windsor; but we should presume that this seed was not dispersed, and perhaps not cultivated beyond Mr. Bateman's garden, as we find that Mr. Miller received the seed from Dr. Adrian Van Royen, of Leyden, and cultivated it in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, in the year 1752. From Chelsea it soon got into the gardens of the London florists so as to enable them to supply the metropolis with plants to furnish out the balconies, which is noticed by Cowper, who attained the age of twenty-one in the year that this flower first perfumed the British atmosphere by its fragrance. The author of the Task soon afterwards celebrates it as a favourite plant in London.

——'the sashes fronted with a range
Of orange, myrtle, or the fragrant weed.'

" The odour which this little flower exhales is thought by some, whose olfactories are delicate, to be too powerful for the house, but even those persons we presume must be delighted by the fragrance which it throws from the balconies into the streets of London, giving something like a breath of garden air to the " close-pent man," whose avocations will not permit a ramble beyond the squares of the fashionable part of the town. To such it must be a luxurious treat to catch a few ambrosial gales on a summer's evening from the heated pavement, where offensive odours are but too frequently met with, notwithstanding the good regulations for cleansing the streets and the natural cleanliness of the inhabitants in general. We have frequently found the perfume of the Mignonette so powerful in some of the better streets of London, that we have considered it sufficient to protect the inhabitants from those effluvias which bring disorders in the air. The perfume of Mignonette in the streets of our metropolis reminds us of the fragrance from the roasting of coffee in many parts of Paris, without which some of their streets of business in that city would scarcely be endurable in the rainy season of the year.

" The Sweet Reseda or Mignonette is now said to grow naturally in some parts of Barbary, as well as in Egypt. Monsieur Desfontaines observed it growing in the sands near Mascar in the former country, but it might have been accidentally scattered there, or have escaped from the gardens of the Moors.

" This genus of plants, of which we have twelve species was named *Reseda* by the ancients, from *resedare* to assuage, because some of the species were esteemed good for mitigating pains; and we learn from Pliny, that the Reseda was considered to possess even the power of charming away many disorders. He tells us, that it grew near the city of *Ariminum*, now Rimini in Italy, and that when it was used to resolve swellings, or to assuage inflammations, it was the custom to repeat the following words, thrice spitting on the ground at each repetition :

Reseda, morbis Reseda, scisne, scine, quis hic pullos
Radices nec caput nec pedes habeant, [egerit?
Reseda cause these maladies to cease: knowest thou,
knowest thou, who hath driven these pullets here?
Let the roots have neither head nor foot.

" We notice these absurd superstitions of the ancients, which are scarcely yet extinct in many country villages of this and other countries, to show how much the minds of the ignorant have always been prone towards the marvellous, and not that we

Hold each strange tale devoutly true.

" Although it is so short a time since the Sweet Reseda has been known in Europe, we find that it has crept into the armorial bearings of an illustrious family of Saxony; and, as Cupid does not so frequently bestow honours of heraldry as his father Mars, we cannot avoid relating the romantic tale which introduced this fragrant and modest little flower to the Pursuivant-at-Arms.

" The Count of Walsthim was the declared lover and intended spouse of Amelia de Nordbourg, a young lady possessing all the charms necessary for the heroine of a modern novel, excepting that she took delight in creating little jealousies in the breast of her destined husband. As the beautiful Amelia was an only child of a widowed mother, a female cousin, possessing but few personal charms, and still less fortune, had been brought up with her from infancy as a companion, and as a stimulus to her education. The amiable and humble Charlotte was too insignificant to attract much attention in the circles in which her gay cousin shone with so much splendour, which gave her frequent opportunities of dispensing a part of that instruction she had received on the more humble class of her own sex. Returning from one of these charitable visits, and entering the gay saloon of her aunt, where her entry or exit was now scarcely noticed, she found the party amused in selecting flowers, whilst the Count and the other beaux were to make verses on the choice of each of the ladies. Charlotte was desired to make her selection of a flower; the sprightly Amelia had taken a Rose; others a Carnation, a Lily, or the flowers most likely to call forth compliment! and the delicate idea of Charlotte in selecting the most humble flower, by placing a sprig of Mignonette in her bosom, would probably have passed unnoticed, had not the flirtation of her gay cousin with a dashing colonel, who was more celebrated for his conquests in the drawing-room than in the field of battle, attracted the notice of the Count so as to make his uneasiness visible, which the amiable Charlotte, who, ever studious of Amelia's real happiness, wished to amuse and to call back the mind of her cousin, demanded the verse for the rose. The Count saw this affectionate trait in Charlotte's conduct, took out his pencil, and wrote for the Rose,

Elle ne vit qu'un jour, et ne plait qu'un moment.

which he gave to the lovely daughter, at the same time presenting the humble cousin with this line, on the Mignonette :

Ses qualités surpassent ses charmes.

" Amelia's pride was roused and she retaliated by her attention to the colonel and neglect of the Count, which she carried so far as to throw herself into the power of a profligate, who brought her to ruin. The Count transferred his affections from beauty to amiability; and rejoicing in the exchange, and to commemorate the event which had brought about his happiness, and delivered him from a coquette, he added a branch of the Sweet Reseda to the ancient arms of his family, with the motto,

Your qualities surpass your charms.

" The Mignonette is one of the plants whose unassuming little flowers never weary our sight; it is therefore made the image of those interesting persons whom time cannot change, and who, although deficient in dazzling beauty, attach us for life, when once they have succeeded in pleasing without its aid. Hence it is but a natural desire that we should wish to give an annual plant a perennial existence, which has, in a great measure, been accomplished, since the odorous Tree Mignonette is now frequently to be met with, and which was at first supposed to have been a different variety when Lady Whitshed introduced it from Liege about the year 1816, and who received it from M. L'Abbé L'Arbalette of that city; a spot made familiar to many readers, by the scenes which the popular author of Quentin Durward has recited as passing in that ancient commercial town. - - -

" Soon after the introduction of the Hydrangea, it was observed that some of the plants produced flowers of a fine blue colour, but the cause of this change could not be easily accounted for, since the cuttings had been taken from plants with rose-coloured flowers. Some supposed that it was caused by oxide of iron, whilst other concluded that it originated from salt or salt-petre being accidentally mixed in the earth. We remember seeing a fine plant of this description with beautiful blue flowers at a cottage situated on a dreary common in Hampshire, where no one could at that time have expected to have found a common-coloured Hydrangea. The owner of the plant refused ten guineas for this flower, as it was the only one that had been seen in the country, and the circumstance of a poor cottager's having refused so large a sum for a plant, excited great curiosity, and brought all the neighbouring inhabitants to see it. The poor woman, although she did not like to part with the plant that had been reared by a child whom she had lost, gladly sold cuttings to all that required them, every one of which when they blossomed produced flowers of the original rose-colour.

" We have since learnt that the poor woman's plant had been reared from a cutting of the common rose coloured variety, and that the change was owing to its being planted in the soil of the heathy common on which she resided, mixed with a portion of turf ashes, whilst those who obtained cuttings planted them in good garden soil. - - -

VERVAIN. *Verbena.*

" Natural Order *Personatæ. Vitices* and *Verbenaceæ*, Juss: a Genus of the *Didynamia Gymnospermia* Class.

She night-shade strews to work him ill,
The with the Vervain, and her dill,
That hind'reth witches of their will.—*Drayton.*
Verveine, chasse-mal que les dieux ont chéri,
Montre-moi ta puissance, et d'amour megueri. *Passerat.*

" The very name of this plant seems to carry our thoughts back to the darkest ages of superstition, and we cannot look upon the Vervain with that indifference with which we regard most other humble herbs; for however ridiculous so

absurd the religious customs of the ancients may appear in modern times, still they will obtain a share of our respect, both on account of their antiquity and their national unanimity. Although we now see the Vervain stripped of all its reverential regard, it still attracts our notice as it should our gratitude, that we are permitted to live in days when the terror of ignorant superstition has been banished by the mild rays of christianity.

"The Vervain played a considerable part in the impositions which were practised upon the credulous in ancient times, and hence it is so frequently mentioned in profane history. The Magi of the ancient Elamites or Persians made great use of this plant in their worship or adoration of the sun, always carrying branches of it in their hands when they approached the altar. The magicians also employed the Vervain in their pretended divinations, and affirmed that by smearing the body over with the juice of this plant, the person would obtain whatever he set his heart upon, and be enabled to reconcile the most inveterate enemies, make friends with whom he pleased, gain the affections and cure the diseases of whom he listed. When they cut this plant it was always done when neither the sun or moon was visible, and they poured honey and honeycomb on the earth as an atonement for robbing it of so precious an herb.

"The Greeks called it Ἱεραβοτανη, the Sacred Herb, and it was with this plant only that they cleansed the festival table of Jupiter before any great solemnity took place, and hence, according to Pliny, the name of *Verbena* is derived. It was also one of the plants which was dedicated to the Goddess of Beauty. Venus the victorious wore a crown of Myrtle interwoven with Vervain.

"The Romans continued the use of this plant in their sacred rites, sweeping their temples and cleansing their altars with it, and sprinkling holy water with the branches. They also hallowed or purified their houses with it to keep off evil spirits. Their ambassadors or heralds at arms, wore crowns of Vervain when they went to denounce war or give defiance to their enemies; and which is thus noticed by Drayton,

A Wreath of Vervain heralds wear,
Amongst our garlands named,
Being sent that dreadful news to bear,
Offensive war proclaimed.

"The Druids both in Gaul and in Britain, regarded the Vervain with the same veneration which they bestowed on the Misletoe, and like the magi of the east, they offered sacrifices to the earth before they cut this plant in the spring, which was a ceremony of great pomp. Pliny tells us that the Druids made use of it in casting lots, and in drawing omens, and in other pretended magical arts.

Dark superstition's whisper dread
Debarr'd the spot to vulgar tread;
'For there,' she said, 'did fays resort,
And satyrs hold their sylvan court,
By moonlight tread their mystic maze,
And blast the rash beholder's gaze.'

WALTER SCOTT.

"The Druids held their power through the superstition of the people, and as they were great pretenders to magic and divination, they excited the admiration, and took advantage of the ignorance and credulity of mankind, for by these arts they pretended to work miracles and to exhibit astonishing appearances in nature, as well as to penetrate into the counsels of heaven.

"Divested of these pretended powers, there is no doubt but that the Druids were better acquainted with the medicinal properties of herbs than any other class of men in their day, since their residences being in the recesses of mountains, groves and woods, where vegetable productions were constantly courting their attention, it is natural to suppose that they would in some measure become acquainted with the qualities of plants in general. That the Druids of Gaul and Britain applied themselves to this study and made great use of herbs for medical purposes, we have sufficient evidence, since we learn from scattered hints in Pliny's Natural History, that they sometimes extracted the juice of herbs and plants, by bruising and steeping them in cold water, and sometimes by infusion in wine; that they made potions and decoctions by boiling them in water; and we learn also that they frequently dried certain herbs before infusing them, and that they administered some plants by fumigations, and practised the art of making salves and ointments of vegetables, for which they had great renown even at Rome, to which city they exported the Vervain, and it was hence called *Britannica*.

"Although so many ages have passed away since the Druids and their pretended spells have been abolished, yet we frequently meet with lingering sparks of their imagined light amongst the vulgar, who upon every occasion cling to superstition as eagerly as the intimidated infant clings to the breast of a fond mother.

"Madame de Latour tells us that the shepherds in the northern provinces of France still continue to gather the Vervain under different faces of the moon, using certain mysterious ejaculations known only to themselves, whilst in the act of collecting this herb, by whose assistance they attempt to cure not only their fellow-servants but their masters also, of various complaints, and they profess to charm both the flocks and the rural belles with this plant.

"The Germans to this day present a hat of Vervain to the new-married bride, as if to put her under the protection of Venus victorious, which is evidently the remains of ancient customs.

"Vervain is now very properly made the emblem of superstition.

"The common Vervain, *officinalis*, is a native of our soil, and is principally found by road sides, in dry sunny pastures and waste places about villages. Mr. Miller remarks, that although Vervain is very common, yet it is never found above a quarter of a mile from a house, which has occasioned its being called Simpler's Joy. However it appears not to be entirely confined to such situations, since Dr. Withering observes, that it is very plentiful at the foot of St. Vincent's rocks, all along the course of the river. This species grows also in most parts of Europe, Barbary, China, Cochin-China, and Japan. Its flowers form spikes of a pale lilac colour, which continue in blossom during the whole of summer.

"The *Verbena Supina* is also an European species of this genera of plants, and is indigenous to the South of Europe. We have fourteen other species of Vervain, collected principally from America and the Indies, but as these have no connexion with ancient anecdote we pass them to observe that the Vervain, which held so high a rank amongst herbs in antique days, has passed almost into total neglect among the modern practitioners of medicine, although all writers seem to agree in attributing to it the properties of relieving the most violent chronic head-aches, whether externally applied or internally taken. For this purpose it seems however to have been more frequently employed externally, the bruised leaves and stalks being used as a cataplasm. It was also much used for wounds.

Black melancholy rusts, that fed despair
Through wounds long rage, with sprinkled Vervain cleared—DAVENANT."

With Mr. Pickersgill's beautiful picture in the last Exhibition to inspire, and Mr. Phillips's volumes to direct, our ladies may soon become as great proficients in making flowers the sweet interpreters of sweeter thoughts, as any of the fair Orientals: nor has Mr. Phillips forgotten the many and fanciful meanings of leaves and colours. But we have so often spoken in such high terms of this author, that "having exhausted old words," we are rather at a loss "to imagine new:" our best praise is, that these volumes equal their predecessors. *Literary Gazette, July 31st.*

THE WISHING-CAP.

No. XI. WHITEHALL.

Veterum penetralia regum,—VIRGIL.
The insides of the old abodes of kings.

THE more I loiter about my old places of abode, the more I long to stay. What I relate has no pretentions to the notice of the antiquary. He is acquainted with it already. My antiquities are all out of Pennant, with the exception of what I glean here and there from the wits and poets. The only value of my pictures (if any) is in the colouring, and in the figures occasionally introduced.

Charing-cross was so called from one of the affectionate memorials set up by Edward the 1st, in honour of the places at which his wife's body rested in its way to interment at Westminster. The cross here was the last. Its place is now occupied by the statue of Charles the 1st. an unfitting ornament for a free city. Indeed it can be considered in no other light than that of an insulting rebuke. Nobody is responsible for the insult now, because it has been of long standing; but the spirit that has maintained and allowed it is not favourable to liberty, nor just to the true spirit of the constitution. The constant assumption, on the part of this representative of Charles the 1st, of a right to beard it thus ostentatiously among the people, and look in a triumphant manner towards Whitehall, has its effect, even in stone and brass. The forms of encroachment make way for the substance. These are the helps to the gradual introduction of soldiers, that are now suffered to stand sentinel at Museums and Theatres, certainly in contradiction to the spirit of English liberty. A free people ought not to be familiarized in this manner with royal dominations and liveries. There is a bust of Charles the First indecently overlooking the avenue to the House of Commons*. When the passage was undergoing repair some years back, the bust was missed by a late Minister, and eagerly enquired after. The workmen satisfied the anxiety of the Minister, and all went right. Charles's illegal entrance into the House of Commons, with the intention of seizing the five Members (the proceeding which afterwards brought him to the block) renders his appearance in such a quarter still more insulting. It is true, there are statues in other places, of Princess of the House that displaced his family. In Russel-square we have even a Whig Nobleman and a Whig Statesman. But Charles's statue is the most conspicuous, and in the most conspicuous and crowded place of any in London: and Charles Fox would not be allowed to confront him in the Parliament avenue, where he has at least as much right to appear. Even a Whig Sovereign is not allowed to see fair play; which is surely unthankful in one quarter, and not eminently unslavish in another. In a thoroughfare behind Whitehall (skulking out of sight, but "insinuated," as it were, "into the boxes,") is a statue of *James the Second!*

All the noble thoroughfare, now called Whitehall, with the buildings on either side, extended along the river as far as Scotland-yard on one side, and up to the street turning into Spring-gardens on the other, occupies the ground of the immense palace formerly existing under the same name. It was begun by the Earl of Kent in the reign of the third Henry, and became the palace of the Archbishops of York, and the residence of Wolsey. It is the scene of the masquerade in *Henry the Eighth*. A great masquerade has

* This bust does not appear to have been put up in Pennant's time. He speaks of it as existing, but not in its present situation. It would be curious to know who put it there.

been played there by Time. Here Wolsey, that magnificent "Jack-priest of the world," displayed his pomps and vanities, grew fat and diseased with debauchery, gave out imperial healths in his gold cups, and at last burst like a bubble. Henry condescended to buy the house, and went swelling both it and himself in its turn, till he became too fat to write his name*. The various exercises which he pursued in this place (for there were a tennis-court, tilting-yard, cock-pit, and bowling-green, and he was fond of robust games) appear to have only been made subservient to the prodigiousness of his appetites. Eating and drinking, gallantry and divinity, he fell to them all with the thirsty self-will and iron nerves of an athelete; only his divinity made him careful to marry before he murdered.

The pomps and vanities of Elizabeth were better warranted, though she lectured a Bishop out of her pew for alluding to them. Her three thousand dresses (for such was the number found in her wardrobe) have almost as many excuses, when we recollect what a noise she made as queen and woman, and what a number of high and gallant tastes were prepared to admire her. It is true, she had "too much sense," too great a queen," &c. &c. but in these matters, too much sense is very apt not to be enough; nor do we find that women, or even men, of the greatest and gravest sense, are above the little artifices that help to set off their persons. Age and misfortune make a difference, but the misfortune must be new indeed that diminishes the vanity of a throne. In those times, pomp and splendour were thought to belong as much to the person of the sovereign as the state; though nothing, it must be confessed, was omitted or discontinued, that could bring round the world to a different way of thinking. Here, in the Tilt-yard at Whitehall, did Elizabeth, "in her sixty-fifth year, with wrinkled face, red perriwig, little eyes, hooked nose, skinny lips, and black teeth, preside over the chivalrous exercises and receive the homage of her gallant knights, who stormed allegorical forts to get at her "beauty," and died in all sorts of eloquent despairs, if she averted the heaven of her looks. It was a set of poetical grown children "making believe," and more grave and self-deceiving than smaller ones. For we must not suppose that the self-deception was confined here to Elizabeth. Her adoring courtiers would marry secretly against her will, and occasionally be moved into a prosaical sense of her age and her skinny lips; but one charm stands instead of another, and serves the latter with its own results. Elizabeth being a great queen, and able to gratify in so many ways the self-love of her admirers, would remain an attractive woman, long after all pretensions had ceased in any other station. Wit and good nature have done as much for other women; and even deformity has been held by some a fascination; so much has mere sensation to do in most extreme cases, beyond any other impulse.

James the First, that slatternly pedant, and very ill-contrived personage, kept up the spectacles of the tilt-yard, and was the cause of much finery in others. But the great patron of marshal exercises was his son Henry. After the filial fashion of Heirs Apparent, Henry affected a policy quite opposite to that of his father; and, like all Heirs Apparent who die before they come to the throne, was a popular and hopeful prince. It is to James the First the public are indebted for the noble Banqueting-house built by Inigo Jones. I have sometimes stood and looked at it till I thought that, by one of the hidden analogies between the fine arts, the beautiful proportions of the upper part of the front affected me like a piece of music. Let the reader stand and measure with his eye the proportions between the windows and the spaces about them, and imagine this or that part to be contracted or enlarged, and he will feel how injurious would be the alteration. The glory of Whitehall was at its height in the time of James and Charles the First; Inigo Jones built for the court, Rubens and Vandyke painted for it, * and Ben Jonson wrote for it. Royalty had not found out its weak side, nor learnt to become jealous of natural greatness. Genius was thought only an accessary to "the fair State," and was allowed to put forth its full lustre. Louis the Fourteenth told Boileau, that he had always a quarter of an hour to spare for his conversation, whenever he chose to visit the court. And this was thought a wonderful favour: and so it was, as times went; yet what was it more than good bargain made for himself by a dull gentleman with a man of wit? This however was nothing to poor Racine, who languished like a lily and died, because the King was displeased with him—Painting is still more welcome at court, than Poetry. Poets, with all their flattery, have arrogant ways; assume crowns of laurel, and talk of bestowing immortality. They jostle the Sovereign in his throne with another sovereignty, which is of a suspicious character, and disdains the common fashions of mortality. But painting takes its place as part of the show. It offers the most visible and ornamental display of genius with the least pretensions to it, and with the greatest flattery to places and persons; and accordingly has always been welcome. Even an American and half Republican (the late Mr. West) was liked at Windsor; though perhaps there was a particular zest in an American for a Royal Painter. In the time of the Stuarts there was a generosity in the treatment of artists, which argued much for the intelligence of the patrons. Rubens (who was employed in negociations) carried his art with such a high hand, that it seems doubtful whether he was an ambassador condescending to be an artist or an artist submitting to be an ambassador. His pupil Vandyke married the daughter of a British Earl. It has been said, that architecture was not appreciated, though good architects were employed. The court had the good fortune to light on a man of genius; but his pay, they say, shows what was thought of his art. Now it is true, that Inigo Jones, as Surveyor of the Works, had but eight and fourpence a day, and forty-six pounds per annum for house-rent, a clerk, and extras. But it remains to be shown how long he was occupied in the business of his office. Genius deserves all it can get, but it may be countenanced in a variety of ways; and if it grow wealthy at last, as Inigo did, nobody can complain. The Royal countenance procured him a great deal of employment; and Ben Jonson accuses him of thinking himself of so much importance as to aspire to be made a Marquis. The jealous poet, whose masques he ornamented too well with his machinery, condescended to write a satire, in which he reproaches him with commencing life with "forty pounds a year in pipkins." Jones might have had a large sum of money given him for every design; but his profits would then have become enormous, and beyond all proportion. There appears to be considerable justice, upon the whole, in the treatment which genius experiences from the world. Fashion may over-do the thing one way, and superiority to a man's age be a drawback another; but there is fair play in the main. An architect is obliged to get money like a builder; but he has the honour besides, and more profit. The painter, though he has workmen also in his pupils, labours hard himself, and gets profit in the same manner. Rubens had three thousand pounds for painting the ceiling of the Banquetting house. The poet is apt to get least of all; but this is owing partly to the causes before alluded to, and partly to the greater volatility of his temperament. He is not so accommodating to others, nor so prudent in himself. He takes a wider range of thought and imagination, gets more pleasures in that airy circle, and if he gets more sorrows likewise, looks for a more exalted fame, and feels himself to be one of the dictators of posterity. If all this does not make up to him for what he endures, the nature of things renders it necessary that more good should be got out of him than out of any other artist, because all the world can read books and profit by them; whereas few of us can see fine pictures; and fine architecture is still rarer, and of less importance. The poet must content himself with the noble fatality of his destiny, and look for reward elsewhere. It is his sympathies with the many that keeps him poor,—the most honourable of all poverties. It is clear from all history, that great poets might be as rich as any other men of genius; but they have always some starting point in them, tangible in some way or other to the demands of the many, and liable to carry them off from their success. This was the case with Dante, Petrarch, and Milton, with Spenser (though his sympathy took an awkward direction, and must needs subject him to the anger of the Irish), with Chaucer, who got into a four years imprisonment in his old age for being a Wickliffite, with the patriot Greek poets; and more or less with almost every poet of eminence. Even the best courtiers among them contrive to remain poor. A dramatist has the best chance; for the wider his sympathy, the greater chance the pit have of liking him; and it was a theatre that made Shakspeare rich.

The lamentation respecting the little pay of Court architects—(I believe there is no such lamentation now, whoever the architect may be)—has been renewed in speaking of Sir Christopher Wren. The salary of this excellent person "for building St. Paul's from the foundation, was not more (as appears from the public accounts) than two hundred pounds per annum; his allowance for building all the parochial churches of the city of London was about a hundred per annum, and the same for the repairs of Westminster Abbey; he was director and chief architect of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich *gratis*, and cheerfully contributed to that work his time, labour, and skill, for several years, without salary, emolument, or reward; preferring in this, as in every other passage of his life, the public service to his own private advantage." (*Seward's Anecdotes*, quoted by Dr. Drake in the notes to his interesting edition of the *Tatler*: vol. 2. p. 13.) This looks formidable enough. It is true that Sovereigns are fond of cheap payments for everybody but themselves; but still, if the art they countenance is such a one as fashion and private interest can employ, the artist stands a good chance of becoming rich. Sir Christopher, I believe, did so in spite of the time he spent in drawing plans for Government. He was a Member of the House of Commons in two Parliaments.

It is generally supposed that Charles the First went to the scaffold through one of the front windows of the Banquetting-house. But he came out at the north side. Pennant informs us, that a passage was broken on purpose. It was remaining in his time, "and was a door to a small additional building of late date." Most likely it is still in being. This was the hour of Charles's life which did him most credit. Cromwell might have envied it at the close of his usurpation. Marvell, a lover of liberty, has done it justice:—

He nothing common did or mean
Upon that memorable scene;
With his keener eye
The axe's edge did try;
Nor call'd the gods, with vulgar spite,
To vindicate his helpless right;
But bowed his comely head
Down, as upon a bed.

When will a Court-poet write such verses upon a Freeman?

After a "sullen interval" on the part of Cromwell (who nevertheless got softened by the court air, drank his wine freely, and had "cunning musicians" to play and sing to him†) in came "Bacchus and his revellers,"—Roches

* An historical fact. He had a seal made to stamp with instead, and must be imagined moving his body and arm round to atchieve the signature, like a porpus with something stuck in his fin.

* Holbein was employed at Whitehall under the Tudors. He died there of the plague, and is supposed to have been buried in the churchyard belonging to St. Catherine Cree, near the India-house. Vandyke also died in England, and was buried in old St. Paul's. The Academy should give him a monument in the new.

† Cromwell took delight in a good voice, and had a church organ, which the Puritans put down at Oxford, privately set up for his amusement at one of the palaces.

ter's wits, and Grammont's maids of honour. Charles the Second, who somehow or other has contrived to be a favourite with some very regular moralists as well as politicians—(Sir Walter Scott, for instance, and Dr. Johnson)—had in fact many excuses for his general conduct, setting aside even the usual indulgence allowed to kings in matters of pleasure. He had gone through a series of early experiences, very injurious to a sense of the dignity and hopefulness of human nature. The sharpness of adversity, joined to his natural acuteness, must often have enabled him to see too far even into the spirit of loyalty, which did him such romantic services. His little Court, while in exile, was a perpetual scene of jealousies and complaints; and the sudden tide of homage and popularity which rushed to meet him on the change of his fortune, must have contributed to give no pleasanter turn to the early furrows cut in his face by doubt and anxiety. He is called "the merry Monarch;" but mirth in him, as in many others, was set off by a ground of melancholy. The French vivacity and voluptuousness, which he inherited on the mother's side, had a certain hang-dog contradiction in it derived from his father. He loved repose still better than enjoyment. "Sauntering," said one of his companions, "was the true Sultana queen he delighted in." He was often seen in the Park, accompanied by his dogs, and feeding the ducks he kept there: and he would chat familiarly with the people, which made them love him. In Pennant's London is a picture of the then state of the parade and Horse-guards, with his Majesty attended by his peers and his puppies.

Most of Charles's mistresses had lodgings within the precincts of Whitehall. It was one enormous magazine of princes and their household officers, civil and military, cooks, wine-cellars, bowling-greens, tennis-grounds, pimps, gamesters, lords, and ladies of all sorts. Dryden, in an epilogue written the year before his death, though he appears always to have retained a liking for his old master and his "fair words," does not mince the matter. Speaking of the licentiousness of that time, he says,—

> The sin was of our native growth, 'tis true;
> The scandal of the sin was wholly new.
> Misses there were, but modestly conceal'd,
> Whitehall the naked Venus first reveal'd;
> Where standing, as at Cyprus, in her shrine,
> The Strumpet was ador'd with rites divine.

The scandal drew in its horns in the time of James the Second, who had more of the Jesuit in him; but the time was now approaching when the bustle of Whitehall was to be broken up, and the place no longer to be a seat of royalty, James was obliged to write a letter to his invader William, inviting him to take up his abode at St. James's. The invitation was accepted, and his Majesty in return advised to take his departure from Whitehall. William the Third resided in other palaces; and the only visible part now remaining of the old establishment is the Banquetting-house, which has long been converted into a chapel.

☞ [*Examiner, Aug.* 2.

The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner. Written by Himself. With a Detail of curious Traditionary Facts, and other Evidence, by the Editor.

We owe this very singular production happier possibly in thought than its execution, to the Ettrick Shepherd. It is an attempt at one of those mystifications in which the Scottish school has been recently so fruitful; and its principal defect is, that with much elaboration in the assumption of disguise, no one can be deceived for a moment. In other respects, the strong hand of Mr. Hogg is often recognisable; and a surprising lack of probability, or even possibility, is accompanied with a portion of mental force and powerful delineation, which denote the conception and the hand of a master.

The idea, considering the country and situation of Mr. Hogg, is a bold one; the more especial and darling doctrines of Calvinism being the objects attacked, and particularly the spiritual fatalism connected with the notions of election, reprobation, and faith independent of works. The Confessions are presumed to be those of a sombre enthusiast, who is led into the murder of a brother and a mother, under the immediate inspiration of these tenets, operating upon a diseased and melancholy temperament. The result is a practical fanaticism, similar to that of the far-famed cobler of Messina, who took it into his head that he had a divine commission to put every one out of the way whose existence he deemed injurious to society. We need not say, that Mr. Hogg is borne out by much evidence on record of the baneful tendency of these supralapsarian sentiments, which mislead his hero both negatively and positively;—negatively, in the production of despair; positively, of arrogance, cruelty, and presumption. The mind of the most innocent and harmless of men, Cowper, is distracted with the apprehension of eternal torments on his own part; while the fanatic of more rigid nerve and firmer organization luxuriates in the damnation of every one else,* and, satisfied of the eternal torture of a victim in the next world, feels an irresistible propensity to indulge him with a foretaste in the present. The latter of these is precisely the "justified sinner" of Mr. Hogg.

The book opens with the Editor's account of the extraordinary marriage of a Scottish Laird with a babe of grace, so spiritually opposed to him, that a sort of separation takes place from the wedding-day. which does not however prevent the birth of two sons, the eldest of whom is taken into the special care of his open-hearted father, while the latter is reared in all the gloomy fanaticism of his mother and her bosom friend and director, a certain fanatical minister. So far plausible: the source of rancorous religious enmity between the brothers is well imagined, and the narrative of the murder, as it appeared to common eyes, interestingly detailed; but when, by a little artificial contrivance, we get possession of the murderer's confessions, the author flies off in a tangent; for instead of the operation of opinion upon mind and action, we are indulged with a tale of German *diablerie*, and introduced to a twin-brother of the Mephistopheles of Faust, one Gil Martin, which introduction transforms the hero at once into a madman, at the expense of a great portion of the implied instruction. We may perceive, indeed, the sort of visions which may colour insanity of a particular description; but that is all. The Elect will observe, that it is not fair to create a madman, and attribute the effects of delusion to their doctrine; and the Ettrick Shepherd will have nothing to reply, savè that persons of their way of thinking are liable to go mad in the way which he has described; which is not very wide of the fact; for women have cut their children's throats in fulfilment of the fiat which ordained their eternal happiness, and poisoned their husbands because they were palpably rejected of God. Unhappily, however, Mr. Hogg is not content either with the internal development of a disastrous principle, or with the introduction of a demon, who, like the unrivalled demon of Goethe, is a shadowy personification of the evil tendencies of our nature. His counterpart, Gil Martin, is a very positive personage, and in many respects a mere vulgar devil, and every way befitting a lunatic, who, being satisfied past doubt that he is one of the *sealed*, thinks himself clear of sin in the subsequent murder of his brother. The Scottish Devil, too, has no atmosphere created for him; and therefore gasps in the ordinary scenes of common life for a more natural element. In short, he is only the exclusive perception of a madman, instead of a being of the poet's mind, created for an object and an end. Mr. Hogg's religious compatriots will discover this, and he will hear of it.

Having discharged our conscience in regard to general plan and adaptation of means to end, we may be allowed to observe, that this fiction has the great merit of fixing attention. Its philosophy, on the other hand, is exceedingly defective; and Mr. Hogg, like many more, stakes himself on the *cheveux de frise* of Calvinism, by combatting under the theological disguise of election and reprobation the impregnable doctrine of necessity itself. It is one thing to produce an undeniable generation of events, another to connect it with eternal burning; and we suspect that in reference to the much disputed question of freewill, Mr. Hogg, in his contempt for theology and metaphysics, has never read a syllable on the subject. We gather from him, that every man is the child of his own creation, and may do or say what he pleases. If he can say as much of himself, well; but let him first pause and consider whether he has not more than once favoured himself with an unintended head-ach after spending the previous evening with Christopher North and Co.? This query reminds us of an anecdote of Foote and Macklin. The latter gave lectures, on the Drama we believe, which the former attended with a view to ridicule. Aware of this intention, Macklin thus addressed the wag: "Clever as you are, Mr. Foote, you do not know what I am going to say." "No," replied Foote? "do you!" This was tart; and yet we suspect that the alleged case of Macklin is essentially that of the whole of us. In a word, until we can create that which governs impulse, we are the creatures of necessity. Mr. Owen has some notions of taking that government upon himself, and when fully established in office *dele* 'necessity' and read 'Owen.' Will the Ettrick Shepherd, in the plenitude of his free-will, inform us what he intends to think on this subject next year? We are much inclined to believe that even the consequences of the appearance of his own book will render him inadequate to the anticipation. When in this sense man resolves, "the spirits of the wise" as the Royal Hal has it, "sit in the clouds and mock him." Mr. Hogg may be consoled, for although *his* theory was an opposite one, they laughed loudly at Napoleon. Q.

The Examiner August 2.

* "Found much sweetness in reading Edwards on the Eternal Damnation of Sinners.—*Missionary Journal.*

STANZAS TO ADAH.

While o'er thee now the sun of joy
Is shining with its brightest beam,
And pleasures haunt (alas! to cloy)
Thy daily thought, thy nightly dream;
While jaundiced wealth, or despot power,
In countless crowds thus worship thee,
I would not have thee cloud the hour—
I would not have thee think of me.

The sky that floats above thee now
Speaks endless summer to the eye;
The voice that breathes the luring vow,
The trembling and delusive sigh,
Appear the off'spring of a love
Whose every hope is wrapped in thee;
I would not have thee *faithless* prove—
I would not have thee think of me.

The lip that now is pressed to thine,
The panting form that hovers near,
Are shadows of delights once mine—
Of bright delusions past, yet dear:
But while voluptuous mirth is seen
To hold its revel thus with thee,
Oh, turn thee not to what has been—
I would not have thee think of me.

Thou hast a lip where young love plays
With all his beauty, all his guile,
Oh, do not think, when others praise,
An absent one has shared its smile.
Thou hast an eye, whose sparkling light
Has drawn th' adoring throng to thee;
When others hail its beamings bright
I would not have thee think of me.

But Adah, if o'er thee should lour
The storm of life in years to come,
Oh, think thee in that cheerless hour,
There still is left one guardian home;
When all who worshipped in the day
Of gladness, have deserted thee,
And fled like dearest dreams away—
Then would have thee think of me. D.

Oriental Herald, August.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz, in Bake-House Lane No. 2

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2D, 1825.

(*Continued from page* 56.)

cretary, having declined the honour), has been appointed Pro-Consul, *ad interim*.---The result is that Mr. Macdonald will return to Malta, in the *Revenge*---The Bombs were all ready to commence firing, had the Treaty not been signed.

"The only preceding act of agression that has occurred, was on the 12th instant, when Sir Harry Neale with the *Active*, *Sybille*, *Phaëton*, *Euryalus*, *Naiad*, and *Lightning* steam vessel, anchored in the Bay. In the evening the Admral's tender, the *Ram*, commanded by Mr. James Irwin. Midshipman, of that ship, having, owing to light breezes and a heavy swell, fallen to leeward, about thirty of the enemy's Gun-boats advanced boldly, with the intention of cutting her off---They opened a heavy fire, as did the batteries at the same time with shot and shells, on the ships, and a mutual canonade of an hour and a half was kept up when the Gun-boats hauled off, a light air having enabled the Tender to get out of gun-shot. The sight was truly picturesque, and quite ennobling to witness the excellent management and undaunted courage of the little bark. The conduct of her commander is dererving of the highest commendatory notice. The Tender had not a man hurt, indeed the only shot that fell into either ships struck the paddle box of the *Lightning*, and this is the only one that struck us during the cannonade. The Algerine Admiral has acknowledged that the cutter's fire alone prevented him from capturing her, as her shot struck several of the boats, but the shot from the squadron went over him. They attacked her so furiously, on the supposition she was a fire vessel. In this instance the *Revenge's* round stern most fully answered its promised purpose; she was towed in by the Steamboat to cover the Tender, and bringing her stern to bear, she presented so small an object that the Algerines never hit her, whilst she kept up an incessant formidable fire. The Algerines tried the effect of a fire form nearly 700 guns and 30 mortars, but only one shell went over the line. The fortifications are now proof against any cannonade from shipping, and some of the 42-pounder Batteries are manned with French and Spanish Constitutionalists who have been driven from Spain."

This evening the *Crisis*, Captain McManus, in nineteen days from New York, bound to London, passed by, for the river.—Joseph Bonaparté and family, from Philadelphia, are passengers in her. We have been obliged with American Papers to the 1st instant, but they do not contain any news.—A public dinner was given at New York, to Commodore Rogers, on the 28th ultimo, on the occasion of his resigning his seat as Commissioner at the Navy Board, to take the Command of the *North Carolina*, 47, "one of the Squadron destined to cruise on both Coasts of America."—The *Ontario*, 20, Captain J. B. Nicholson, had sailed for the Mediterranean; the *John Adams*, 28, Captain Dallas, had returned to port, from the West Indies.

THE GREEKS.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated July 30: "By recent information from Egypt, we find the Pacha of that country is very active in his preparition against the Greeks; he has a small squadron of observation cruising off the Isle of Candia and three frigates, with some small vessels, are fitting in Alexandria. A number of troops were collected, and his only difficulty was a want of transports. This he proposed to remedy by compelling all the English ships and others in his port to take them at a low rate, but the English Captains refused to agree to his demand. We regret to learn, that our Merchant ships do every thing in favour of the Turks, because they get better paid than the Greeks can offord to do; but the French even do worse than this; they have had two men of war off Smyrna for some time, who allow the Turks to do what mischief they can; but the moment the Greeks make a capture they compel them to give up their prizes under some pretext or other."

Portsmouth Paper.

DUTCH AND HAMBURGH PAPERS.

St. Petersburgh, July 31.—The Government has now received official information of the favourable measures which the Porte had adopted for the advantage of the Russian ships that sail to a port in the Levant.

According to these, they are under the special protection of the Porte. So long as there are no Russian Consuls in the Turkish ports, the Russian subjects are to apply for certificates to the Austrian or French Consuls. Russian ships coming from the Black Sea may proceed without hindrance into the Archipelago, and are not subject to be visited; but if they come from the Mediterranean or the Archipelago to a Turkish port, they are subject to the regulations laid down for ships of all nations. The day before yesterday was the funeral of the late Lieutenant-General Belancourt. The senior of our Generals, Prince Wolchousky, General of Infantry, died the same day.

Hamburgh, Aug. 12.—The English ship Charlotte, Captain Stevenson, which came last to the Elbe from Bombay direct, but on account of its size, could not come up to the city, has made another voyage to India and back within the year, and has arrived again in the Elbe.—*Hamburgh papers, Aug.* 13.

Brussels, Aug. 19.—One of our countrymen, lately returned from Italy, has received a letter from that country, informing him that a Greek artist of the name of Pezzanes has just finished a picture representing Lord Byron after his death. The artist, it seems, saw the illustrious defender of Greece just after he expired, made a drawing and painted a picture from it in Italy, while his imagination was still inspired by this interesting subject. This work is going to be landed in one of our ports to be exhibited, and then at London, where it will doubtless excite great interest. As it is to be exhibited in the principal cities of Europe we hope we shall also have the pleasure of beholding the features of the first poet of the age, and of paying a tribute of respect to the generous defender of the Greeks.

The skeletons of the French Papers of Friday, such as they were left by the mutilation of the Censor, arrived last night. Their unamputated predecessors were, during the last few months a little oracular in their allusions to foreign affairs; but these are by restraint and and suppressions rendered still more darkly mysterious. All that we can collect from them is, that a notion prevails in Paris that a combined Spanish and French expedition is about to be sent to South America. This fancy has doubtless been thrown out by the Government to divert the public attention from the encroachments of the executive authority. There can, however, be no just reason to fear that it has the least foundation in truth. England and the United States (the powers which hold the key of the Atlantic) are both specifically pledged to resist any such combined operation, and they are bound as much in interest as in honour to redeem the pledge.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

The Crisis, from New York, in 19 days, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, having on board Joseph Bonaparte and suite.

JAMAICA PAPERS.

Kingston, July 1.—*Important.*—It is with feelings of sincere satisfaction that we congratulate the public on the prospect of a speedy and happy termination of the disturbances in those parts to which we have lately alluded.

An express arrived from Major-General Sir John Keane, to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, at nine o'clock, on Tuesday evening, announcing that the negroes on the different properties, lately the scenes of apprehension, had returned quietly to their duty. Several had been examined before the Magistrates and the General, at Savanna-la-Mar, but nothing of any importance was proved against them.

St. James's Chronicle, August 21.

THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1824.

The *Etoile*, dated Monday, which has arrived with the other *Paris* journals of Sunday last, contains a report of a success obtained by the Greeks, which we should be glad if we could confirm. The German and Dutch papers have already annouced, that after the taking of Ipsara, a Greek squadron appeared off the island, and that the result of its operations was not only the destruction of the Turkish fleet, but of all the Ottoman troops on land. The statement now given by *L'Etoile* is as "follows:—"We have this instant received "information, by way of Constantinople, that "the Greeks have attacked and re-entered "Ipsara. Three or four thousand Mussulmen perished, and the Greeks did not leave "Ipsara till they received intelligence that "the CAPITAN PACHA was coming back to "attack them. The news has revived the "courage and the hopes of the Greeks. The "Egyptian expedition is the only thing which "can be wholly fatal to them." So much uncertainty attaches to the news from Greece that we cannot regard this repetition of a favourable report as a proof of its truth. We can only say, we hope it may be realized. There is nothing else in these papers worth noticing, except, it may be mentioned, that the King of FRANCE, notwithstanding the reports of his indisposition, is still represented as holding levees and giving audiences.

Among various schemes for subjugating the separated provinces of what once was the Spanish Monarchy, is said to be that of despatching certain BOURBON Princes on expeditions across the Atlantic. The missionary stated to be first on the list for Mexico is the Infante DON FRANCISCO, youngest brother of FERDINAND VII We must assume it to follow, by some natural law, that Royal personages gain upon the hearts of mankind in the direct ratio in which they are exposed to minute as well as general observation.

General San Martin has arrived at Duff House, on a visit to the Earl of Fife.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Sir Thomas Raffles and family have arrived at Plymouth, in the *Mariner*, from Bencoolen. The *Marine* sailed from Fort Marlborough on the 10th of April, and from St. Helena on the 3d of July. Captain Young, and the officers and crew of the late ship *Fame*, have also arrived in the same vessel.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Intelligence from all quarters confirms the statement we formerly made as to the returning—we might say indeed the returned—tranquillity of the country. Letters, we understand, have been received from the first authorities, confirming the statement we have already made.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Times, August 25.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

To-day both houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their prorogation in July, for the purpose of hearing his Majesty's Commission.

At about ten minutes past two o'clock the Lord High Chancellor took his seat before the Throne, assisted by the Lord Chairman of Committees on his right, and Lord St. Helens and the Lord Deputy Speaker on his left; whereupon the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to require the attendance of the Commons in this House.

Within five minutes the Officers of the other House, preceded by John Rickman, Esq., in company with the Yeoman Usher, came to their Lordships' bar; after which the Royal Commission was read by Benjamin Curry Esq., bearing date the 14th inst.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then declared that, by virtue of the Commission just read, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands, this present parliament was further prorogued till Tuesday, the 4th day of November next, then, and here, "to be holden and sit."

St. James's Chron. Aug. 26th.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1824.

Among the articles in the *French* papers received last night, is the decree of FERDINAND against Freemasons in Spain. It appeared in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 10th instant. Frequent endeavours are made in the Etoile to diminish the alarm which the movements of the Constitutionalists in Spain have evidently occasioned; that paper dated Tuesday, has the following paragraph:—

"It is not, as the *Constitutionel* says, General Torrijos, or Colonel Valdez, that have appeared at Tarifa, but Lieutenant-Colonel Marcochini and Father Nebo. As for the movement of the factious towards Ximena, of which the same journal specks, a Spanish officer and six soldiers have sufficed to disperse it."

The following is the state of the funds:—

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Five per Cents. opened at 100. 75; closed at 100. 50.; Bank Stock, 1,880.; Neapolitan five per cent. in ducats, 86⅞. Rentes d'Espagne, 19; Royal Spanish Loan, 1823, 55¼. Exchange on London, one month, 25. 15.; three months, 25.—*Cours Authentique.*

Mr. Secretary Canning was a little recovered yesterday from his indisposition, which, we understand, proceeds from a cold.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up and thus stationed, viz.—*Atlas*, Captain ——, *Herefordshire* Captain Wm. Hope, Madras and China, to touch at Ceylon; *Vansittart*, Captain H. C. Dalrymple, *Windsor*, Captain Thomas Haviside, Bombay and China, early, to touch at the Cape; *Kellie Castle*, Captain E. L. Adams, *Inglis*, Captain Samuel Serle, Bombay and China; *Farquharson*, Captain Wm. Cruickshank, St. Helena, Bombay, and China; *General Kydd*, Captain Alexander Nairne, *Hythe*, Captain J. P. Wilson, *Royal George*, Captain C. S. Timins, *Waterloo*, Captain Richard Alsager, *Bridgewater*, Captain——, *Kent*, Capt. Henry Cobb, Bengal and China; *Repulse*, Captain John Paterson, St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

Parliament was further prorogued on Tuesday until the 4th of November. It is said that both Houses will then meet for the despatch of business, and it is expected that a dissolution will take place in the course of the ensuing spring.

The Times, August, 26.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1824.

We have received the *Etoile*, dated Wednesday, and the other *Paris* journals of Tuesday. They contain a report from O'DONNELL on the expedition of the Spanish Constitutionalists against Tarifa. The Ultra General represents the men who have engaged in this bold enterprise, and who in the outset, at least, have been sucessful, as completely surrounded and cut off by the troops of FERDINAND and his French allies. Whether this be the fact, a short time will shows Meantime it appears, that there are movement. on other points of the Peninsula, and it seems not improbable that the descent on Tarifa is only a part of a general plan. A private letter in the *Quotidienne*, a paper by no means favourable to the Spanish Liberals, states that great alarm prevailed at Seville on the 6th and 7th of the present month; that 500 Revolutionists, under BALCARCEL, RIEGO's Lieutenant, had taken Irmana and Utrique, and threatened to march on Seville. Measures were adopted for the defence of the town; on the 8th the remainder of the garrison was marched against the Liberals, and it is said that the threatened attack was a false alarm. The same letter mentions a representation addressed by General O'DONNELL to the Government at Madrid, in which he stated that while ARJULA, CALATRAVA, and others, were allowed to reside in Gibraltar, there would always be reason to fear the Liberals; and that he suspected the Governor had an understanding with the conspirators against FERDINAND. On receiving this representation, the Spanish Minister addressed a note to Sir WILLIAM A'COURT, which is said to have excited the indignation of the latter. Sir WILLIAM is stated to have gone in person to the Spanish Minister, and to have expressed his astonishment that such a charge should have obtained credit on the report of a man of so little consideration as O'DONNELL.

Letters dated the 5th instant were received yesterday from Gibraltar. They state that a strong disposition to revolt against the existing system prevails in the neighbouring part of the Spanish territory. Some fugitives from San Roque and Algesiras are said to have presented themselves for admission into Gibraltar, but it was peremptorily refused them by orders of Lord Chatham. The cause assigned was, the danger of permitting a great increase to the numbers resident within the fortress, during the great heats which prevailed, and the consequent liability to febrile infection, the thermometer ranging in the shade between 88 and 90 degrees of Fahrenheit.

It is said, in a letter from Paris, that the French Government has required from the Spanish Ministry the immediate evacuation of all the Spanish fortresses now garrisoned by Spanish troops, in order that French troops may enter.—*Evening paper.*

The Times August 27,

INTRIGUES IN PORTUGAL.

The following letter came to us with the Lisbon post-mark on it. We know nothing of the source whence it comes, and have no means of forming a judgment respecting the contents:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

"SIR—I should be obliged to you if you would insert this letter in your paper:—

"I am whithout news from you since May, Paciencia, which is very common with us. I must inform you that the time is near at hand to observe and watch wonderful doings in this country. Report goes amongst the Dumbs, that in a very short time Portugal will have a sort of combined revolution, excited and manœuvred by French gold, and, of course, a parade by some great man, and that will crack on or about the 24th of this month, or on the 15th of next month. These are days very well remembered in this wretched country. As *on dit* some canalha will rise in favour of the Constitution, and some in favour of the Queen. The French Hotel of Hide will be assaulted at the same time, and then is the time for the French Minister to put the instruction and wishes of the Santa Allianca to work. The French corps d'armee at Badajos will march by the following route to Abrantes in less than four days, will pass between Campo Maio and Elvas to Arronches, from thence to Portalegre, and then to Abrantes, which is the key of Lisbon, and where there is no garrison at present, and only have now 300 men of the Brazilian troops. The lines of Torres Vedras are not lined with a single gun, and even Abrantes has no guns mounted. King John will embark, and the French will come to the Tagus; and the Santa Allianca will see the English turn out of the Tagus. About three nights ago, a Russian Courier arrived, and brought Orders and Stars for Pampelona, Palmella, &c. and such was the hurry of the Courier to deliver the participations to the Agraciados, that he did not rest till he called on that very same night on every one of the Knights.

"Lisbon, August 7, 1824."

Morning Chronicle Aug. 27th.

THE TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1824.

The *Paris* journals of Wednesday contain accounts from Madrid, dated the 14th instant. A letter of that date, in the *Moniteur*, defends some of the present Spanish Ministers against a very extraordinary charge—that of Liberalism. It must be difficult to satisfy the Ultraism of those who reproach the Cabinet of FERDINAND with this offence; but the writer of the letter has successfully vindicated the calumniated Statesmen, by proving that they were not Liberals, but traitors! The letters from Odessa and Trieste are again filled with the often repeated, but still unconfirmed rumours of the destruction of the Turkish force at Ipsara. Wednesday being the festival of St. LOUIS, we have no Stock-list for that day.

PRUSSIAN PLOTS.—The Special Committee of Inquiry at Copenich, notwithstanding the great number of persons under confinement, and the difficulties arising from the extensive ramification of the secret league, has already prepared the indictments for high treason against 30 individuals. The tribunal at Breslau will try these causes, and it seems that some persons will

be condemned to death, as guilty of a conspiracy violently to overthrow the Government, or of a plot against the life and liberty of the Sovereign. Should the principal authors of these plots be punished with all the severity of the law, there is reason to expect that the Royal clemency will greatly mitigate the punishment of most of these young men, who are rather deluded than criminal. Several of the leaders are said to have undertaken journeys into other countries, and to have entered into associations with foreign malcontents. It is thought that the sentence that will be passed will give a just notion of this dangerous association, which not only spreads its pernicious political theories among the studious youth, but even threatened to gain ground among people in public offices and private persons. We learn with regret, that several Professors, who should have known the dangerous tendency of such theories, are among the prisoners. It is affirmed that the police of Berlin has succeeded in discovering, in one of the provinces of the Prussian monarchy, a secret association, which had the project not only to overthrow the constitution of the provincial assemblies, but had also conceived the gigantic project of giving a new organization to all Germany, by establishing the system of unity. We look impatiently for the particulars of this affair, which much excites the attention of the public.---Frankfort, Aug20. *Dutch paper.*

FRENCH PAPERS.

[FROM THE MONITEUR OF FRIDAY, AUG. 27.]

PARIS, AUG. 26.—Telegraphic despatch from Madrid, transmitted from Bayonne 26th Aug.

" Madrid, Aug. 23, 9 P. M.

" GENERAL DIGEON TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR.

" The fortress of Tariffa was taken by storm on the 19th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, by the French and Spanish troops. The rebels, who retreated into the island, were attacked the next morning at day-break by the landing of French troops, of the 34th regiment of the line. One Chief only escaped in a boat; the rest were killed or taken. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards, to be tried according to the laws."

An express from the Commander of the Camp of St. Roche, which the Spanish Minister of War has this moment received, announces this news.

LONDON:

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1824.

The following diplomatic changes have been determined on:—Sir CHARLES BAGOT goes to Paris to succeed Sir CHARLES STUART, who retires on a pension. Mr. STRATFORD CANNING succeeds Sir CHAS. BAGOT at St. Petersburgh. Sir WM. A'COURT is to go as Ambassador to Lisbon, with a salary of 8,000*l.* a year. Sir E. THORNTON is to succeed Sir WM. A'COURT as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid. Mr. HAMILTON retires from Naples, on a pension.

At a Privy Council, held on Saturday se'nnight in Dublin, two Proclamations were agreed upon, whereby the Insurrection Act was removed from the following places:—West Division of East Carbery; East and West of West Carbery; Baronies of Ibane and Barryree, and parishes, of Kilnegross and Kilgariff; and the part or portions of land, county of Cork, known by the name of the Brebends of Templebrian and Curragranemore, in the barony of East Carbery by the first, and the liberties of the county of the city of Cork by the second.

We are favoured with the official details of the new Commercial Society of the Netherlands; the regulations were finally confirmed by his Majesty the King of HOLLAND, by a decree dated the 18th instant. The Company are to have factories in Batavia and at Canton; to pay particular attention to the East India trade, the South Sea fishery, the trade to the Americas and the Levant; to advance the half of the value of any East or West India produce lodged in their warehouses; and are not to speculate in any description of stock or in exchanges.

The Morning Chronicle,—Aug. 30.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE SEPT. 1ST.

GERMAN PAPERS.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 25.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 22d contains the following letters relative to Ipsara, and though many of the details have been mentioned before, these may be interesting, as a confirmation of the accounts previously received:—

TRIESTE, AUG. 13.—Accounts from Missolonghi, Hydra, Smyrna, Corfu, and Ithaca, all agree in confirming the delivery of Ipsara by the main Greek fleet united with the Ipsariots. All the Turks who were in the island were put to the sword, and the Captain Pacha, after having had three of his frigates burnt, and 70 smaller vessels taken, fled to Mitylene.

From the *Greek Telegraph* of the 27th of July, published at Missolonghi, we learn that *Te Deum* had been celebrated there on account of the recapture of Casso. on which occasion nearly 2,000 Turks perished. It also relates that the Ipsariots, after the taking of their island, endeavoured to defend three fortified points, viz. St. Nicolo, the Devil's Battery, and Anti-Ipsara; and employed the Turks some days till the Hydriots and Spezziots arrived. The Turks had directed their attention principally to St. Nicolo, believing that they should find there the relics of the Ipsariots, with their wives and children, most of whom had been put away. But the heroic Maroaki, nephew of the famous Worooki of Sajansok, blew it up with himself and his Spartan comrades, by which nearly 4,000 Turks were killed. After this misfortune confusion spread in the fleet, and the Captain Pacha retreated from the island with part of his ships, which the besieged perceived, and made sallies, till at last assistance arrived.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—The Greeks are again masters of Ipsara, and all the Turks in the Island (some state them at 8,000) were put to the sword. The fugitive Ipsariots had joined at Syra the Hydriots and Spezziots, and victoriously executed this bold enterprise. They took on this occasion about eighty vessels, and burnt others. In the night of the 10th July, the roads of Ipsara resembled an ocean of fire. The sensation caused here by this news is not to be described. The Turks are highly incensed against the Greeks, who had so exaggerated the first accounts of the taking of Ipsara. This affair may very likely cost the Captain Pacha his head.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1824.

His MAJESTY, on the recommendation of Mr. Secretary CANNING, has appointed Lord ERSKINE Ambassador to the Court of Stutgard.

We understand that Don FRANCISCO COELLO, formerly Commandant of the Cuirassiers of the QUEEN, has formed a guerrilla party in Estremadura.

CITY, TUESDAY AUG. 31st.

The advices from Manchester this morning are by no means of a favourrable nature. They announce one heavy failure, by which hundreds will be thrown out of their daily bread, and much more extensive mischief is anticipated. This calamity is the natural effect of the very liberal speeches delivered last Session, before the congregated Wisdom of the Nation, by his Majesty's Foreign Secretary, on the relations betwixt Great Britain and the new American Republics. No argument was then omitted by the eloquent Orator to induce the British nation to repose confidence in the solidity of the independence of the American Continent, and from the conviction of the substantiality of the intentions of the Right Honourable Gentleman, large obligations, both pecuniary and mercantile, have been incurred by individuals, which, under different representations, never would have had an existence.

MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

It is in contemplation to employ some engineers to make a plan of a direct line of road from Barnby Moor, in the county of Nottingham, to Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leicester, which will expedite the conveyance of the mail above two hours betwixt London and Ebinburgh.——We regret to learn, that the Earl of Egremont, at Petworth, met with a very unpleasant accident on the 22d ult. His lordship, in descending from his carriage, slipped from the steps backwards and received some severe contusions, but we rejoice to add, that no doubt is entertained of his speedily getting rid of the disaster,——The proposed ship canal for the junctions of the English and Bristol Channels is proceeding on the survey & detailed plans and estimates of the late Mr. Rennie, who left behind him an unqualified recommendation of the measure.——Twenty-six regular stone steps, underneath a circular tower, winding round a strong and perfect stone column, have lately been discovered on the western side of the ancient Castle of Hastings. Several men are now employed in excavating the ruins; they have already descended to a door-frame, and have orders to persevere till the termination of the passage is ascertained.——In the beginning of the 17th century, 20*l.* would purchase chambers in an Inn of Court; and 20*l.* per annum were adequate for the yearly expenses of a sober student. ——Lord Douro, the eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, appeared to considerable advange in the public speeches on Monday at Eton. This young nobleman has closed his career at Eton school, and notwithstanding the noble Duke, his father, purchased for him a commission in the army some time back, his lordship will sojourn for the usual period at one of our Universities. ——In 1616, Canary wine sold for tenpence a quart! At the same period, sealing wax could only be obtained in London; and treacle was an article of equal rarity.——The King of France, to benefit by the coast air, purposes holding his Court, for a few weeks, at Dieppe, and preparations are making to receive his Majesty accordingly.——The Rev. W. Dodwell, rector of Welby and Stoke, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, lately deceased, gave a few weeks before his decease, the sum of 10,000*l.* to the Weslyan

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Missionary Society.——Mrs. Belzoni intends removing that magnificient monument the Egyptian tomb from Paris to Dublin, previous to its departure for Petersburgh, if not disposed of. This invaluable specimen of Egyptian sculpture was discovered by the late Mr. Belzoni at Thebes, in Upper Egypt.——There is a prospect of a large growth of hops in Kent; the duty is estimated at about 150,000*l.*——The *Edinburgh Evening Courant* says, "by the arrival of the packet from America, we are sorry to learn, that Ensign Cogan, of the 68th Regt. while standing at a window of his house at Quebec, on the 9th of June, was struck by lightning, and killed on the spot."——Great efforts are making to introduce the cultivation of the linen manufacture in the South of Ireland.——Two young people at Carcassonne (France), being unable to get their parents to consent to their marriage, destroyed themselves by means of sulphuric acid.——Died lately, at Minsteed, Mr. Aaron Purkess, aged 75, one of the descendants of the family of Purkess, who conveyed the body of William Rufus (who was slain whilst hunting in the New Forest) to the cathedral church of Winchester.——We are happy to learn (says the *Glasgow Courier*) that the export trade from this port is at present in a state of activity. The Excise-officers, during the last two weeks, have been more busily employed than usual in superintending packing returns. The exports are chiefly to Buenos Ayres, Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean. Three or four vessels are at present loading for the latter quarters at the Broomielaw.——It may not be uninteresting in the history of pictures, to notice the money paid for three of the most celebrated collections known in this country:—In 1779, the Houghton, 232 pictures, 40,555*l.* In 1798, the Orleans, 296 pictures, 43,500*l.* In 1824, the Angerstein, 38 pictures, 57,000*l.* In the Houghton collection, "The Colsultation of the Doctors," by Guido, was valued at 3,500*l.* "Holy Family," by Vandyck, 1,600*l.* "Magdalene at Christ's Feet," by Rubens, 1,600*l.* "Cook's Shop," by Teniers, 500*l.*——A new kind of Wheat has lately been brought from Arabia, called Heshbon wheat. The ears are twice as large as those of the common kinds of wheat, more tapering, and bearded. The number of grain in one ear is eighty-four, and the length of the stalk five feet one inch.——A very fine boat was conveyed on a carriage, drawn by seven horses, from the Dock Yard at Deptford, on Tuesday last, to Virginia Water, for the use of his Majesty. She has been fitted up with the greatest attention to serve as a fishing boat, &c. and is sufficiently capacious to contain the band.——Mr. Samuel Rolls, the worthy Common Councilman, had been walking in his garden at Tottenham on Sunday morning last, when feeling himself indisposed, he returned in doors and lay down on the bed. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, but before it arrived he had expired,——All over the south-east of Persia, to within a few miles of the Persian Gulph, the air is so dry that the brighest steel may be laid bare to the atmosphere at all hours, without incurring the slightest shade in its brilliancy. To find a rose with a sparkle of dew on it would be regarded as a miracle from March to December.——The excavation of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is going on briskly, 1,000 persons being employed on the work. The manufacture of salt had commenced at Saüna, in the county of Onondaga, and it was supposed that the springs in that quarter would yield a quantity sufficient to supply all the Northern States, if not the whole Union.—There is at present residing in Dundee, a widow, who has given birth to twenty sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom was born when the mother was in her eighteenth year, and the other when she was in her fiftieth. The ravages of death have reduced this numerous family to two sons and two daughters.——The activity of the incendiaries at Westmeath continues unabated. Two houses have been set on fire, one near Drumrany, which was, we understand, totally consumed; this house had been frequently attacked. Another, about five miles to the north of this town; there the fire was checked before the inhabited part was consumed.——It is rather a remarkable occurrence that not one man-of-war has arrived at or sailed from Spithead during the past week.——The total number of men that belonged to the 42d, or Highland Regiment, from the year 1797 to 1816 was 13,127, In 1817 there were only *three* men living in the corps that fought against Bonaparte in Egypt.——The heat of the weather in France appears to be extreme—persons of both sexes labouring in the fields, have dropped down dead from the heat. Birds also have fallen dead from the same cause, both in France and Spain. In the latter country vegetation has been ruined to an alarming extent.——The number of gifts and legacies, 1,600 in number, left to public establishments in France during the year 1823, amounts to 4,728,098 francs, of which 2,470,000 have been left to hospitals and the poor.——One hundred and twelve foreigners, of whom 22 are English, ave been permitted to establish their domicile in France, and 88 have obtained letters of naturalization.——The proprietors of the Mersey and Irwall Navigation have presented to the Natural History Society of Manchester, the head of "Old Billy," a horse, who died in their service at the extraordinary but well authenticated age, of 62 years.——The wife of a chimney-sweeper, named Macey, at Barnstaple, has just become possessed of property amounting to 1,500*l.* per annum.——We are happy to find the Subscription for poor Mrs. Bland is increasing; among the latest contributions announced we observe five guineas from Mr. Justice Gaselee, three guineas from Sir Thomas Heathcote, and five pounds from Edward Jarman, Esq.——A vessel with the body of Gen. Macquarrie, late Governor of New South Wales, passed through the Caledonian Canal on Tuesday last, on its way from London to the island of Ulva, in which is the burial place of the family of Macquarrie.——Three small shocks of an earth quake were felt at Perpignan on the 18th ult.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, August 2.